

Channel link could bring 100,000 jobs

British Steel and its six partners in a consortium advocating the building of a road and rail tunnel across the Channel are considering issuing American-style bonds to finance the £2,800m project if it goes ahead. The consortium says the project would create about 100,000 jobs during the five years of construction.

China announces sound progress

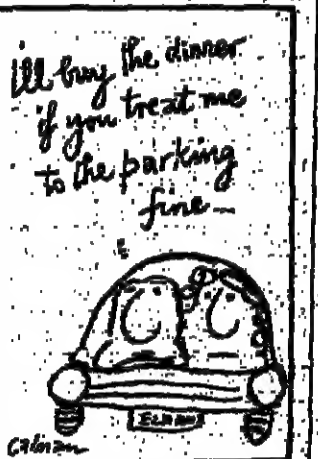
Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, told the national Congress in Peking that China was now on the road to sound economic progress thanks to the newly introduced policies. But the leadership would take several years to complete.

'Mole' hunt ruled out

The Security Commission under Lord Diplock will shortly present to Mrs Margaret Thatcher a report urging that she keep Sir Winston Churchill's system of positive vetting of civil servants in sensitive posts. It will argue strongly against another Whitehall "mole" hunt.

£10 parking fine is coming

The fixed penalty parking fine will go up from £6 to £10 next spring throughout England and Wales and fixed fines will be extended to other kinds of motoring offences.



New frontrunner for Labour post

Mr James Morrice, former head of Acas, emerges as the frontrunner for the post of general secretary of the Labour Party. He made a late application and is expected to win the backing of Mr Michael Foot.

State industries face inquiries

Each nationalised industry will be the subject of at least one big investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission every four years. Mr Nicholas Ridley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, told the Commons.

Labour threat to church schools

Plans to abolish the powers of church schools to set the curriculum, appoint staff and regulate pupil intake are published by the Socialist Education Service, whose president is Mrs Caroline Benn. It accepted as Labour Party policy it could signal the demise of denominational schools.

Frank Field taken ill

Mr Frank Field, aged 39, Labour MP for Birkenhead, was taken to St Thomas's Hospital, London, last night after becoming ill in his office at Dean's Yard, Westminster. He complained of severe chest pains but was later discharged.

Val Gielgud dies

Mr Val Gielgud, former head of BBC radio drama and brother of Sir John Gielgud, has died aged 81. He worked in radio drama from 1929 until his retirement in 1963.

Table with 2 columns: Page, Content. Rows include: Home News 2-4, Overseas 4-6, Arts 12, Bridge 13, Business 14-16, Church 17, Court 18, Crossword 19, Diary 20, Events 21, Law Report 18, Lurid cartoons 18, Parliament 12, Sale Room 12, Sport 19, TV & Radio 23, Theatre, etc 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

BL gamble to end tea break strike fails

From Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

BL's gamble to end the three-week-old tea break strike at its car plant at Longbridge, Birmingham, failed yesterday. Only a few hundred of the 2,500 on strike defied their unions and returned to work. No cars were produced during the day and many workers left to rejoin the strike. By early evening official pickets had blocked all the factory gates and jubilation at the management's intervention had only intensified the dispute. No deliveries of components would be allowed and no finished cars would leave the plant. The management had announced that the plant would be open for business as usual and was confident that sufficient dissatisfied strikers would arrive to allow production to resume. But it had failed to break the mood of its workers, and the attempt to bypass their unions rebounded when another 1,000 joined the strike. They were among the 6,000 other workers recalled for what the management hoped would be a big revolt against the continuation of the strike that has cost BL 18,000 cars worth more than £55m. A delighted Mr Jack Adams, the Longbridge convenor, insisted that by recalling the men laid off, the management had played the hands of the union. The men laid off had not had a chance to hold meetings and express their views, he said. They went home early in the dispute. But they got their chance today. The management recalled them and, as a result, about 1,000 voted to join the strike. He said the company had urged its employees to vote with their feet by reporting for duty. Well, they have voted with their feet. The works committee, he said, had deliberately withheld pickets from the morning shift so that no one could say that they had tried to coerce their members into staying away. There was no coercion. The pickets at the gates simply handed out copies of a letter from the works committee. The letter urged those workers who were not prepared to accept the cut in calculation of overtime from 52 to 48 minutes a day to hold meetings in the plant at once and vote to join the strike. None of the three final assembly tracks was able to restart yesterday. A few finished cars were sent off for sale, but they were only cars on which some rectification work had been completed. During a day of claims and counter-claims, it was at first reported that one Metro assembly track had resumed work. But it was confirmed later by the company that that was only a trim track operating at a slow speed and manned by only 50 workers. BL said that 700 strikers from all parts of Longbridge had reported for work at 8 am, but about 300 left later on. Vauxhall Motors have rejected a union peace plan aimed at ending a strike by 400 foremen at the company's plant at Ellesmere Port, Cheshire. Leaders of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs suggested a rota lay-off scheme that would save the company the cash equivalent of the 15 jobs which are to go as part of a staff reduction. But the company said yesterday that this was not considered a workable alternative. It was said to be impracticable because it was intended that the plant at Ellesmere Port, which has been on short time, should return to full-time working as quickly as possible.

Soviet shortages spur attack on West

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Nov 30

The state-controlled media did not present Soviet policies in a well-argued way, and were full of formalism and "empty verbiage". Pravda said almost nothing had been done to put into effect the defence of the party congress in February. It castigated party ideologists for complacency and ineffectiveness and said they should not be afraid to criticize shortcomings. The country's economies were in a state of crisis, it said. The main weapon in politics and propaganda is the truth. It added that in the mass international situation, the West, especially the United States, was waging a fierce struggle against the Soviet Union and was trying to blacken the achievements of "real socialism". It was carrying out subversive activities against Poland, Cuba, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos and was trying to shake the socialist community, which it regarded as the main obstacle stopping it recovering its lost positions in the world. All this demanded a tough response, the Soviet Union had to fight more aggressively against its class enemies, and defeat any notion of pacifism at home. It had also to step up counter-propaganda at home abroad. The class enemy, using all means, is trying to impose on part of the population his own view of a whole series of pressing domestic and international life. Pravda said, clearly referring to Soviet anger at the large number of people still listening to foreign radio commentators on Poland and the sluggish Soviet economy. The article follows previous warnings that the country was losing the battle for the hearts and minds of the younger generation, and comes after several top-level conferences chaired by Mr Andropov which outlined the present new campaign. The newspaper sharply attacked official propaganda for being dry and lifeless, too full of statistics and unable to respond to ordinary people.

Reselected Cunningham resigns

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr George Cunningham, one of Labour's most respected middle-ranking front bench spokesmen, yesterday resigned from the party in protest against growing intolerance and extremism. He told a Commons press conference: "Throughout the country, ordinary, decent members of the party are dropping out. Yet there is no sign that the party is going to rid itself of the deadly combination of Tony Blair's messianic fervour at the top and intolerant conspiracy at the base." Mr Cunningham, aged 50, was one of the prime architects of the 40 per cent referendum on the Labour Government's proposals for Scottish devolution in March 1979. The Labour Government fell two months later. He said yesterday: "As of now, cease to be a member of the Labour Party and become an Independent Labour Member of Parliament." Although he heaped high praise on the Social Democrats for giving voters a chance to



Mr Paul Nitze (left), the American negotiator, being welcomed by his Soviet counterpart, Mr Yuri Kvitsinsky, at the Russian mission in Geneva yesterday for the start of the arms control talks (Secret meetings, page 6).

Engineering workers accept 5%

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The chances of success for the Government's pay restraint policy improved yesterday when leaders of the second largest union accepted a 5.06 per cent offer covering the pay of almost two million manual workers in engineering. The employers had made clear that it was their final offer, and ministers will feel that yesterday's decision by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers indicates a new sense of realism, although other storm clouds are gathering on the industrial scene. About 20,000 civil servants are due to start an overtime ban in benefit offices today in protest at what their union regards as inadequate staffing levels, and tanker drivers and oil depot workers are voting on shop stewards' strike calls.

Yesterday's meeting of the AUEW national committee, the rank and file policy-making body, voted 55-34 to reject pressure for a bigger increase, backed by a national overtime ban. The committee again split roughly on political lines and voted 57-32 to accept the right-wing executive's unanimous recommendation to approve the offer. Mr Terence Duffy, AUEW president, said after the meeting: "This was not a major battle. That will take place next year when we hope to secure a further reduction in working time. The deal raises the national minimum weekly pay for a skilled worker from £79 to £83, and the unskilled rate from £58.80 to £59.70. The overtime ban in benefit offices was called by the Civil and Public Services Association and the Transport and General Workers' Union for one-day random strikes, while Easo workers are deciding whether to go for an all-out stoppage. The British Steel Corporation yesterday agreed with the national joint council, representing 35,000 manual and staff grades, the transport workers and the Transport and General Workers' Union (SAB) Service Union. The agreement will allow for next year's pay increases to be negotiated at plant level in return for productivity deals; listening to foreign radio commentators on Poland and the sluggish Soviet economy.

SDP calls for more political air-time

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The established political parties and the broadcasting authorities moved quickly last night to another complaint by the Social Democrats of a "curfew" of political broadcasting time which would deny the new party access to television or radio before the next general election. The Committee on Party Political Broadcasting, attended by the chief whips of five major political parties and the director-general of the BBC and IBA, agreed at a 40-minute meeting at the Commons to invite the SDP to discuss the allocation of broadcasting time at a further meeting in the next three weeks. The offer was made after Dr David Owen, the SDP's parliamentary leader, tried in vain to secure an emergency Commons debate on a matter which he said "went to the roots of parliamentary democracy". Although the SDP has been offered talks, it was clear last night that it will have a fight to secure anything like the share of time that it would regard as fair, either for party political broadcasts during 1982 or for election broadcasts and coverage in television news bulletins, which it regards as even more vital during the next election campaign. Dr Owen, after his request for a debate was refused by the Speaker, called a press conference to complain of the existing arrangements, by which broadcasting time offered by the BBC and IBA is divided on the basis of recent election results. The formula, which has been adjusted at different times, at present allows parties with at least two MPs to have ten minutes of television for every two million votes. It takes no account of by-election success, and in the SDP's view it does not allow for what Dr Owen called the present unique situation. "You now have the third largest party since 1935 sitting in the House of Commons," he said. There was abundant evidence from by-elections and local elections that the SDP was a major political force in its own right, and even more powerful in alliance with the Liberals. Dr Owen said that the broadcasters had a duty under the BBC's charter and under statute to see that broadcasting was fair. They also had a duty to the country as a whole. Unless the SDP could break the two-old-party stranglehold on party political broadcasting between elections, it might find during the election campaign that it was restricted to the one broadcast that is allowed by convention to any party putting up 50 or more candidates. In the end, the committee agreed to let the SDP's whips, Mr John Roper, put his case later. The Labour Party's representatives, headed by Mr Michael Cocks, the Opposition chief whip, were said to have been unwilling to give any ground. Others argued that, unless the new party was allowed to have their say, they would be able to make quite an effective fuss. The Liberal contingent, led by Mr David Steel, pressed the rights of its alliance partners to be heard. Conservative and Labour representatives also said afterwards, with grim humour, that no doubt the Liberal Party, who last year were accorded 20 minutes of television time compared with 50 minutes each for Labour and the Conservatives, would be happy to allow their allies in the SDP half of their allocation. Liberal refusal, page 2

Fares ruling may aid Heseltine

By Our Political Correspondent

The House of Lords judgment on the Greater London Authority, which ever way it goes, could resolve the Government's difficulties over short-term rates legislation. Ministers have decided that the Lords' judgment, expected this week, could be used to get them off the political hook created by Conservative backbench opposition to the referendum provision of the Local Government Bill. They argue that transport costs are by far the biggest cause of council overspending, and government action, therefore, hinges on the Lords ruling in the GLC appeal. Such a solution, enables Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to use the Lords as a face-saver, knowing full well that his own GLC would suffer under his present plan to force ratepayers to levy supplementary rates. Ministers say that no large-scale legislation will be required if the Lords reject the GLC appeal to finance a 10 per cent cut of a quarter by levying a £123m supplementary rate. It would be argued that the law might need to be clarified and extended for the benefit of other councils, and that the GLC might need indemnification for its technical offences. On the other hand, if the Lords reject the Denning judgment, given in the Court of Appeal on November 10, Mr Heseltine could accept the inevitable legal situation. Either way, Mr Heseltine could use the Lords judgment as a pretext for firm action, and either way he could save his original Bill by substituting the necessary amendments for the referendum clauses. Lords hearing, page 4

French Finance Minister urges brake on reform

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Nov 30

M. Jacques Delors, the French Finance Minister, has called for a slowing in the pace of socialist reform. Until now, he has been a rather isolated figure as the apostle of dialogue and moderation in a government and party where the advocates of confrontation and violent change seemed to call the tune. Even President Mitterrand, part idealist, part pragmatist, that he is, had threatened the employers and the Opposition recently with a radical government course, if present policies were to fail. But the Finance Minister, who openly confesses his social democratic views, has held his ground, and although he has lost some battles, like the scope and speed of nationalization, he has won others. And he is beginning to feel that the turn of events in economic events is proving him right. The successful devaluation of the franc last September, which was his doing, the international cooperation he secured which made it possible, and the confidence he enjoys in economic and business circles at home have consolidated his position and his authority in the cabinet with all but those who, as he put it in a radio debate, "talk as if they were three miles away from reality". Talk by some of his Marxist colleagues in the party and the Government about an economic counter-revolution, and about a capitalist plot to sabotage the policy of reform, had taken off from Hargrove's firm last night that the Duke of Edinburgh was at the controls of an Andover at the Queen's Flight when it was involved in a near miss with a jumbo jet carrying 200 passengers to Miami. The incident happened after a British Airways Boeing 747 had taken off from Heathrow airport on Friday and was climbing at 300 mph, according to reports. The pilot took evasive action after seeing an "unidentified" object fly across his field of vision. An inquiry is to be held as to why the "near-miss" happened. The Duke will be required to submit a report.

ILSO

Diary

How true is it that today's concertgoers won't come to hear today's music? Last month at the Royal Festival Hall the ILSO gave two concerts featuring Tippett's Triple Concerto, a work commissioned by the Orchestra for its 75th anniversary, to full houses and an enthusiastic reception. Waltzing into the New Year: Why not join in our traditional New Year's Day Concert of music by the Strauss family. It provides the perfect opportunity for children and orchestras alike to enjoy the unique combination of Viennese warmth and sentimentality, with the friendliness and informality of the Proms. Join the ILSO, the leader of the ILSO, will again direct from the violin. On with the Dance: Two masterpieces of 20th century ballet music will be performed on December 7: Ravel's Daphnis et Chloe and Stravinsky's Rite of Spring. The opportunity of hearing the complete score for Daphnis et Chloe is rare and should not be missed. The conductor will be Eduardo Mata. Compelling Performance: Few of those who heard Ida Haendel's performance of the Sibelius Violin Concerto with the ILSO at the Purcell Theatre will want to lose the opportunity of hearing the same work and soloist on December 15. It is one of the great masterpieces of the repertoire, yet more compelling than Heifetz's well remembered truly historic interpretation. Full details in the adjoining column. At the Fairfield Halls, Croydon: Saturday 5 December 8.00 WAGNER: Overture 'Die Meistersinger' BRUCH: Violin Concerto No. 1 in G minor SCHUBERT: Symphony No. 9 'Great' Michael Davis, Violin Arpad Joo, Conductor £5.00 £4.50 £4.00 £3.50 £2.50 Tickets from Box Office (01) 688 9281 and usual agents. At the Royal Festival Hall: Monday 7 December 8.00 RAVEL: Daphnis et Chloe - complete ballet STRAVINSKY: The Rite of Spring London Symphony Chorus Eduardo Mata, Conductor £7.00 £6.00 £5.00 £4.40 £3.70 £3.00 £2.00 Sponsored by Rank Xerox Tuesday 15 December 8.00 CHAVES: Sinfonia India SIBELIUS: Violin Concerto in D minor IVORAK: Symphony No. 9 'From the New World' Ida Haendel, Violin Eduardo Mata, Conductor £7.00 £6.00 £5.00 £4.40 £3.70 £3.00 £2.00 Tickets from Box Office (01) 928 3131 and usual agents. At the Royal Albert Hall: Friday 1 January 7.30 NEW YEAR'S DAY CONCERT Music by the Strauss family led from the violin by John Goughall. Seat prices: £5.50 to £1.00. Tickets from Box Office (01) 588 8212 and usual agents. Sponsored by Lens Mose/Laurel Ltd.

Duke was pilot in near miss

Buckingham Palace confirmed last night that the Duke of Edinburgh was at the controls of an Andover at the Queen's Flight when it was involved in a near miss with a jumbo jet carrying 200 passengers to Miami. The incident happened after a British Airways Boeing 747 had taken off from Heathrow airport on Friday and was climbing at 300 mph, according to reports. The pilot took evasive action after seeing an "unidentified" object fly across his field of vision. An inquiry is to be held as to why the "near-miss" happened. The Duke will be required to submit a report.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Road death toll lowest since 1958

Six thousand and ten people died on the roads in Britain last year, the lowest number since 1958, despite a three-fold increase in traffic, according to figures issued yesterday by the Department of Transport (Our Motoring Correspondent writes).

The number compared favourably with the record of 6,500 deaths in most other European countries. Only Norway and Sweden had fewer deaths per person and per motor vehicle.

The department noted a 50 per cent increase in motor cycle deaths over the last decade, with motor cycle traffic increasing after the rapid rise in petrol prices. Half the motor cycle fatalities in 1980 were teenagers.

Road accidents cost an estimated £2,000m in 1980.

Stansted land 'could feed city'

The farmland sacrificed by expanding Stansted as London's third airport would feed about half a million people, or a city the size of Bristol, according to the Country Landowners' Association.

The association, which is fighting the British Airports Authority's proposals at the public inquiry, surveyed 18,085 acres, slightly more than the estimated 17,712 acres needed for the airport and related urban expansion. Apart from the high quality of the land, the area also contains 22 listed buildings, four ancient monuments and 66 miles of public footpaths, the association points out.

Boys guilty of manslaughter

Three schoolboys aged 15 who killed Mrs Rose Daniels, aged 65, at her flat on the Summit Estate, Stoke Newington, north London, were convicted of manslaughter at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. She was left bound and gagged in a cupboard.

The boys, who admitted robbing her, were aged 14, 15 and 16.

Sleeping drug alarm

Mogadon, the sleeping drug, has been found in quantities dangerous to children among more than 1,000 bottles of drugs washed up on the banks of the Thames between Walton-on-Thames and Hampton Court, Surrey, during the past four days.

Former chief of Acas favourite for Labour post

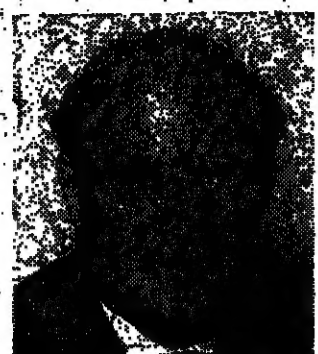
By Anthony Byrne, Political Correspondent

Mr James Mortimer, former chairman of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas), emerged yesterday as the surprise frontrunner for the post of general secretary of the Labour Party.

Mr Ronald Hayward, the present general secretary, retires in June. Yesterday he agreed a shortlist of seven from 32 applications.

It was learnt last night that Mr Mortimer, aged 60, had put in a late application after heavy pressure from trade unions.

He becomes favourite for the job because of union backing, because because Mr Michael Foot is expected to switch his support in favour of Mr Mortimer, and because



Mr Mortimer: Likely to win support from Mr Foot.

of the lack of matching competition.

Mr Foot, appointed Mr Mortimer to the chairmanship of Acas when he was Secretary of State for Employment in 1974. It is known that Mr James Prior, head of Number Ten for his removal after the last general election.

The other two main contenders, shortlisted yesterday, are Miss Joyce Gold, the party's chief women's officer and deputy national agent, and Mr Alexander Ferry, general secretary of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

Miss Gold was thought to have won a marginal lead over Mr Ferry in preliminary head-counting last week, and would have won the job with Mr Foot's support. That support is now thought to have switched to Mr Mortimer.

The remaining four candidates shortlisted yesterday were: Mr Bryan Davies, secretary to the parliamentary Labour Party and former MP for Enfield, North; Mr Richard Clements, editor of Tribune; Mr Robert Wright, assistant general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, and Mr David Hughes, the party's national agent.

The national executive will meet again to add, amend or delete names from the shortlist a week tomorrow with final selection on December 15.

Union leaders to examine strategy on Tebbit curbs

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade union leaders have been called to an emergency meeting today to frame a counter-strategy against the Government's plans to curb their powers through legislation, making their funds vulnerable to civil action for damages.

The TUC's key employment policy and organisation committee will have before it a highly critical analysis of possible actions that could be taken by employers against closed shops, or against the Labour movement's financial resources, through court cases.

A proposal for a complete boycott of contracts between the TUC and the Government, which was coolly received when it was first put to the general council last week, is expected to resurface with more vigour.

The background paper on the discussion document published by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, confines itself largely to analysing the difficulties a fresh bout of labour law will bring for the unions, and makes few substantive recommendations.

One proposal that is certain to be taken up is that there should be a special conference in January of leaders of more than a hundred affiliated unions, to be followed by regional gatherings and a lobby of Parliament when the timetable of the Cabinet's Bill is known.

There may also be a special meeting of the TUC General Council to take a longer look at the implications of the forthcoming legislation, which the unions argue will throw open their funds to attack from all sides.

Liberal refuses to give way to defector

By Ian Bradley

Mr Ronald W. Brown, Labour MP for Hackney, South, and Shoreditch, who announced yesterday that he is leaving the party, is likely to face a Liberal challenge if he stands in his present constituency as a Social Democrat.

Mr Jeffrey Roberts, who fought the seat for the Liberals at the last general election and has since been re-elected as a prospective candidate, said yesterday that he would not stand down, "even if David Steel asks me nicely".

Mr Roberts, who took his decision after a meeting of his constituency party, executives, was the only speaker at this year's Liberal Party assembly

to attack the Liberal SDP pact. His refusal to toe the party line will cause some embarrassment to leaders of the alliance.

Mr Brown, who said that he was leaving the Labour Party because it had become an adjunct of the Communist Party, is expected to join the SDP shortly. At the last general election he had a majority of 6,704 over a Conservative. Mr Roberts's vote was 2,387.

Mr Roberts is the first Liberal prospective parliamentary candidate to commit himself publicly to stand against a Social Democrat. There are, however, signs of growing unease in the Liberal ranks

At last week's Liberal Party council meeting a resolution was passed deploping the provision in the alliance guidelines that the seats of those MPs who join the SDP before the end of this year will automatically be fought by the SDP at the next election.

Two more Labour councillors in Manchester have defected to the SDP (Our Manchester Correspondent writes). The latest recruits are Mr Trevor Thomas, a former Lord Mayor, and Mr Kenneth McKee.

They bring the number of SDP defectors in Manchester to five, and with the four elected Liberal councillors the nine-member group makes the

alliance the largest "third party" on the city council for 30 years.

Mr Roberts Hicks, Conservative MP for Bodmin, whom the SDP has regarded as a possible recruit, last night attacked as most foolish those Conservative spokesmen who dismissed the Grobner defection, "really as merely an expression of mid-term dissatisfaction with the Government." (Philip Webster writes).

The clearest message emanating from Crosby was that in certain parts of Britain, the next general election would be fought between the Conservatives and the alliance, he said.

Science report

Riddle of waves that warm the sun

By the Staff of "Nature"

Waves 500 miles long and travelling at a mile a second have been observed in the surface layer of the Sun, and they may explain why the upper atmosphere of the Sun is so much hotter than its surface.

The waves are called gravity waves, but they should not be confused with the "gravitational radiation" predicted by Albert Einstein. Einstein's radiation is a bending of space and time. Gravity waves are simply a bobbing up and down of the material of the Sun, like waves on and under the sea.

Gravity waves have been detected on the Sun before, but only trapped deep within the solar interior and rising and falling over periods of 45 minutes or more. Moreover, the trapped waves are standing waves: the whole body of the Sun moves in unison with them, like the ringing of a bell. The new waves are on the surface, much faster (they have periods of five minutes), and travel like the ripples that flow from the splash of a stone in a pond.

The new waves were detected by Dr Robin Stenflo, of the Swedish Space Observatory in the United States and Professor Henry Hill and Philip Goode, of the University of Arizona. By careful observations of changes in solar radiation, the team were able to measure the motion of atoms at several different heights in the solar atmosphere, the 250-mile-deep surface layer that emits the visible light of the Sun. The motions had a "circular component, they found, corresponding to the passage of gravity waves in the photosphere are already known, but they correspond to straight-line motions of the atoms).

The discovery will relieve solar theorists on two counts. First, the gravity waves have been predicted for a long time, but until now nobody has been able to detect them. So the theory of the waves is vindicated. Second, the waves probably have a heating effect. Professor Hill calculates, to heat up the solar atmosphere, a region called the chromosphere (at lower levels) and the corona (at higher levels).

It has long been a puzzle how the atmosphere reaches temperatures from 20,000 centigrade in the chromosphere to a million degrees in the corona, while the solar surface has a temperature of only 6,000 degrees. According to theorists, gravity waves have the right properties to heat the atmosphere: they are generated beneath the photosphere and would be absorbed in the atmosphere, releasing their material.

Of course, the mechanism would only work if the waves existed, and if they carried enough energy to perform the necessary heating. Both conditions now seem to be satisfied, but more observations will be needed to clinch the case. The preliminary results are to be published in *Astrophysical Journal Letters*.

© Nature-Times News Service (1981).



Weapon of war among the Christmas lights: Cranfield Institute of Technology's German V2 rocket, which it has lent to the Wroughton Science Museum at Swindon, trundling its way through Newport Pagnell yesterday en route to its new home.

No hope from Thatcher, say the young

By David Repton, Labour Reporter

Six unemployed young people were responsible yesterday for making Mrs Margaret Thatcher less to a meeting with senior ministers. The six visited the Prime Minister as the culmination of the Jobs Express campaign, in which 400 youngsters toured the country in a special train to highlight youth unemployment.

The deputation was due to meet Mrs Thatcher in her room at the House of Commons for 15 minutes, but because the discussion took on longer than planned, the meeting with ministers in Downing Street was delayed.

In spite of a 20-minute extension, the young people came away complaining that the Prime Minister had not offered them or the one million other unemployed youngsters any hope for the future. Mr John Collins, one of the organisers of the Jobs Express, said: "Mrs Thatcher welcomed us with a warm smile, but she has a cold heart."

Mr Michael Carr, aged 22, of Middlesbrough, who has 10 O levels, two A levels and a business diploma and has been unemployed for four months, said: "Mrs Thatcher did not give us any hope."

Mrs Thatcher had emphasised that the Government would be spending £1,500m next year on youth unemployment measures, but the deputation said she told them that the present weekly rate of £23.50 for people in the Youth Opportunities Programme could not be increased without reducing the size of the programme.

Miss Gayle Mayer, aged 19, of Dagenham, said: "The Prime Minister did not give us any satisfactory answers and she has made me more determined to fight for the youth in my area and for the right to work."

110 fewer transplants after film

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

As a result of *Panorama's* programme on brain death, 110 fewer kidney transplants have been carried out this year than last, Mr Maurice Slapak, director of the Wessex transplant programme, claimed yesterday. That could cost the National Health Service about £5m over the next five years.

To keep a patient alive on a kidney machine costs between £12,000 and £14,000 a year, or £55,000 over five years. A transplant costs £9,000, and about £500 a year for drugs.

Mr Slapak said the programme had suggested that organs were being taken from people before they had died.

"Doctors want to be thought of as good guys," he said. "Until the programme any request to relatives for the use of a dying person's kidneys put the doctor in an acceptable light, but since then the doctors were afraid of criticism."

Transplants this year numbered 770, compared with 884 for the first 11 months of last year. It is the first time the total has fallen since the centre was established 12 years ago.

About 2,300 people are waiting for transplants, Mr Slapak said. It is a terrible waste that people were buried with organs that could be used to transform someone else's life.

"It is a straight competition between people and the worms, and the worms are winning," he said.

Mr Roger Bolton, who was editor of *Panorama* when it was transmitted in October 1980, said last night: "The responsibility for the reduction in the number of transplants does seem to lie with the medical profession rather than the general public, because more people than ever before are carrying donor cards."

"But the reason is not clear: whether it is that the doctors still have reservations about the brain death criteria, or whether they are simply embarrassed to approach the relatives, I do not know."

RAF FAREWELL TO WHIRLWINDS

The RAF said farewell yesterday to the Whirlwind helicopter at a fly-past at Chivenor air base, in north Devon. It is being replaced by the more modern Wessex.

Flight Lieutenant Michael Sims, aged 40, pilot of one of the Whirlwinds, said: "The old plane has given us magnificent service for more than 25 years."

Ten years for train bomber

Patrick Flynn, aged 24, a terrorist who was disfigured when a bomb exploded prematurely, was jailed yesterday for 10 years. He was found guilty of the manslaughter of two of three people killed when the bomb exploded on a train near Belfast in January last year.

Two of the victims were Mark Cochrane, a schoolboy, and Mr Atherton O'Rourke, a Nigerian. The third was Kevin Delaney, and yesterday Mr Justice Basil Kelly decided he was Mr Flynn's fellow bomber.

"There is a sum total of proof beyond all reasonable doubt," he said.

Mr Flynn managed to get out of the train, but Mr Delaney was killed when the bomb went off prematurely.

Mr Flynn was jailed for 10 years on the manslaughter charge, and for seven years concurrent for having the bombs.

The judge told him at Belfast Crown Court: "I am conscious that you have suffered severe burns, scars which for the rest of your life will be a grim reminder."

Light security surrounded Belfast Magistrates' Court yesterday for the appearance of 14 people charged with crimes ranging from murder to membership of the Provisional IRA.

A heavy police guard ringed the courtroom as 12 men and two women were led into the dock. The 14, from the republican Ardoyne and New Lodge areas, were remanded in custody until December 8 and 9.

Kevin Mulgrew, aged 26, of Willowbank Gardens, and Gerald Longfield, aged 26, of Seamount Drive, were both charged with the murder on October 21 of Mr Julian Connolly, 40, partner in the Ulster Defence Regiment and a member of the IRA.

Joseph Walsh, aged 31, of Upper Mount Road, was charged with the murder of Mr Connolly on October 21. He was also charged with the murder of Mr Connolly on October 21.

Other accused are: Margaret Rooney, aged 26, of Upper Mount Road; Thomas Pringle, aged 26, of Upper Mount Road; and John Kelly, aged 26, of Upper Mount Road.

Another group of about ten people are due to appear in court in Belfast today on charges including murder and terrorist offences.

Overseas selling prices: Australia \$25; Bahrain \$20; Canada \$25; France \$25; Germany \$25; Hong Kong \$25; India \$25; Japan \$25; Korea \$25; Malaysia \$25; New Zealand \$25; Singapore \$25; South Africa \$25; Sweden \$25; Switzerland \$25; Taiwan \$25; Thailand \$25; United Kingdom \$25; USA \$25; West Germany \$25; Yugoslavia \$25.

"The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation...is one of the great banking empires of the modern commercial world. Based in Hong Kong, it is in most senses still a very British enterprise."

— The Times, London 9th April 1981.

The Hongkong Bank Group today has more than 900 offices in 53 countries, providing a full range of international financial services, and giving United Kingdom exporters access to a global network.

The main members of the Group are:

- The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
- Marine Midland Bank.
- The British Bank of the Middle East.
- Hang Seng Bank Limited.
- Mercantile Bank Limited.
- Wardley Limited.
- Antony Gibbs & Sons Limited.

For more information contact us at any of our following offices.

London 99 Bishopsgate London EC2P 2LA Tel: 01-638-2300	Edinburgh 76 Hanover Street Edinburgh EH2 1HQ Tel: 031-225-9393	Manchester 4 Minshull Street Manchester M60 2AP Tel: 061-228-0178	Birmingham 31-32 Waterloo Street Birmingham B2 5TP Tel: 021-233-1717
---	--	--	---

The Hongkong Bank

Group assets at December 1980 totalled more than £19,000 million.

Hine. The connoisseurs' cognac.



NEWS IN SUMMARY

Car 'race' ended in death

Mr Donald Ranger, Managing director of the Heron Motor Corporation, was killed when he lost control of his Porsche turbo car and crashed after "racing" with another sports car at speeds of up to 120 mph. A court was told yesterday.

The driver of the other car, a Corvette Stingray, was Ricardo di Tommaso, a film producer. Mr Tommaso, aged 39, of Mulberry Trees, Shepperton, Middlesex, denied causing Mr Ranger's death by reckless driving.

Mr Barnaby Waylen, for the prosecution, said at Kingston Crown Court that the crash happened at night as the two cars sped out of London on the A316 at Henworth, Middlesex.

Mr Tommaso was alleged to have told an off-duty policeman: "We were doing 120 mph and it was getting bloody silly, so I hung back. Then this happened." He was 49 of The Avenue, Sunbury, Middlesex, was thrown onto the opposite carriageway. He died next day.

The case continues today.

£39,906 awarded for wrist injury

A husband who cannot sleep with his wife because of a wrist injury was awarded £39,906 damages in the High Court in London yesterday.

Mr Justice Park said a former carpenter's labourer, Mr John Blewett, of Dartford, Kent, was afraid his wife would lie on his injured wrist when she turned over in her sleep. He was now capable only of light clerical work.

Mr Blewett was awarded the damages with costs, against his former employers, the Greater London Council, who admitted liability for an accident when he fell into a trench.

Save the Turkey plea

Animal welfare societies have appealed to the public to "choose a cruelty-free Christmas" by going without the traditional turkey. Urging people to have "a nut and mushroom roast," the societies say: "Millions of birds are reared every year, fattened as quickly as possible

Road challenge

As rail travellers yesterday paid an extra 9.5 per cent on fares, the Green-Line coach company, aiming to take a bigger slice of the south-east travel market, promised to try to hold its fares for a full year.

Children evacuated

East Hill, in Colchester, was sealed off yesterday and hundreds of schoolchildren were evacuated after leaking petrol flooded underground telephone cable tunnels. An "anti-spark" vehicle, was used to pump out the lethal petrol.

World Cup ahoy!

Britannia Ferries, which operate the only direct car ferry link between Plymouth and Santander, Spain, is to put a second ship on the route in May, in time for the World Cup finals, increasing capacity by half.

REPORTING AWARD YOU CAN WIN £1,000

The Van den Berghs & Jurgens Reporting Award is open to any journalist or writer employed by, or contributing to, newspapers, journals, radio or television in the UK.

The £1,000 prize is awarded to the entrant whose work has, in the opinion of the Independent Editors' Association, been published or broadcast during the 12 months ending 31 December 1981. Closing date for entries is 15 January 1982.

BBC Radio London Wins Top Award

Last year the Award was won by David Edwards of BBC Radio London who wrote and produced "Too Little... Too Late?" a comprehensive programme on rickets and vitamin D.

A copy of the Rules and Conditions of Entry is available from:

The Nutrition Education Service, Van den Berghs & Jurgens Ltd, Sussex House, Burgess Hill, West Sussex BN15 9AW. Tel: Burgess Hill 46300 Extn. 2120 (std 04446)



Bird watchers mesmerized by the Hudsonian Godwit, an extreme rarity from north-western Canada, which flew into Exeter when blown off course a week ago. The bird (left) keeps company with a Black-tailed Godwit. The photograph was taken on a Canon reflex camera with 1280mm focal length lens, Tri-X film rated at 850 ASA.

Another Huxley takes up arms in the defence of Darwin

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The annual address by the president of the Royal Society, an event that takes place on St Andrew's Day, is usually a résumé of the health of scientific research in Britain.

Yet in his first address since his election to the society's presidency Sir Andrew Huxley, FRS, yesterday strayed into a more sensitive area. He chose to make a case in the controversy over evolution that has been spreading among biologists for the past two years.

And, as his ancestor, T. H. Huxley, did in 1860, defying the wrath of the bishops, Sir Andrew put forward a robust defence of the Darwinian explanation of evolution.

The present dispute is a far more complicated argument than the one that raged in the nineteenth century. The creationist movement was given a fillip when President Reagan expressed sympathy for that cause, but that is not the group bothering Sir Andrew Huxley. His concern is with the assault on orthodox theory from within the ranks of science.

He said: "I found myself being asked by scientists, from the biological as well as the physical side, whether zoologists had ceased to believe in evolution."

"The public is still being given the impression on all sides that scientists no longer believe in evolution. That is so far from the truth, and many of the arguments that have been used are so

fallacious, that I have felt that I ought to take the opportunity to put the record straight."

Most of the arguments depend, directly or indirectly, on contrasting the "sudden" evolutionary change put forward by Eldridge and Gould with the gradual change of Darwin.

The Eldridge and Gould theory was elaborated by Dr Niles Eldridge, of the New York Museum of Natural History, and Dr Stephen Jay Gould, of Harvard University.

They maintain that modern examination of fossils far from confirms the gradual change of orthodox theory. They say the fossils tell a

story of long periods of stability punctuated by short periods of rapid change when new forms of organisms suddenly appeared.

The president of the Royal Society said that the Eldridge and Gould argument could be accommodated in a Darwinian framework. The examples quoted showed measurements of fossils from geological layers separated in time by intervals of about 100,000 years.

He suggested that Eldridge and Gould were being misled when they said that a time interval of that order was a "geological micro-second". If a period of 10,000 or 100,000 years was to be represented by a micro-second comparison, then the whole age of the earth had to be compressed into less than one second, which was not a sensible scale on which to think about geological processes.

He criticized other arguments in a similar vein. But he added that plenty of difficulties still existed because there was almost no fossil evidence for the origin of the main divisions of the early animal kingdom.

Moreover, the question of the origin of life on earth, barely touched on by Darwin, lies in the realms of speculation and analogy. And the biggest problem for biology, which is too often swept under the carpet, is the existence of consciousness.

Much work is needed to advance the understanding of the mechanisms of evolution.

ANOTHER JAIL CHIEF SPEAKS OUT

The governor of Strangeways prison, in Manchester, yesterday condemned Britain's jails as "an affront to a civilized society". In a letter published in *The Daily Telegraph* Mr Norman Brown called for legislation to reduce prison populations and restore the morale of staff.

Ten days ago, in a letter to *The Times*, Mr John McCarthy, the governor of Wormwood Scrubs, described himself as "the manager of a large penal dustbin".

Mr Brown claimed that Strangeways is one of the most overcrowded prisons in the country. "We just cannot go on locking men and women up for 23 hours a day. Why do the warnings continually given by the prison service go ignored?" he asked.

He agrees with a recent statement by Lord Longford that judges are holding back on reforms.

□ The Conference of Chief Probation Officers said in a statement yesterday that the prison crisis could be cured without new legislation if courts continued to turn to probation orders and community service rather than prison sentences.

Mr Gerald Bevis, the conference chairman and chief probation officer of Cheshire, said courts "could make a massive, immediate and lasting reduction in the prison population".

Leading article, page 11

Duke's aircraft 'in near miss' report

An Andover aircraft of the Queen's Flight, on which the Duke of Edinburgh is thought to have been travelling, was involved in a "near miss" on Friday with a Boeing 747 jumbo jet carrying 200 passengers and bound for Miami from Heathrow.

The pilot of the Boeing reported the incident, which British Airways say occurred at 3,000 ft over Mithras, West Sussex. Buckingham Palace could not confirm whether the Duke was involved, though he had been flying in the area that day.

Rebel suspended

Mr Tony O'Brien, a member of the General and Municipal Workers' Union executive, has been suspended for six months because he supported Mr Wedgwood Benn in the contest for the deputy leadership of the Labour Party. The union backed Mr Denis Healey.

Boy's cycle found in murder hunt

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Police from the West Midlands, Leicestershire and Warwickshire were searching last night for the killer of John Hudson, aged 12, of Sutton Coldfield, whose cycle was found yesterday at Bedworth, Warwickshire, more than ten miles from where he disappeared.

The boy, set off to cycle home from school through Sutton Park on Friday. His naked body was found near Sibson, Leicestershire, on Saturday. He had been sexually assaulted. A council workman found the bicycle by the A444 Coventry-Nuneaton road and police believe the killer took it there in an estate car or van.

A search of the 2,000 acres of Sutton Park and several pools by police diving teams failed to find the boy's clothing. Police think that he was waylaid as he cycled home and was then driven to a remote spot in the park, where he was assaulted and killed.

□ The caller who shot Mr Roy Hexter, a millionaire businessman of Sutton Mount, Brentwood, Essex, may have been a woman, police believe (Our Colchester Correspondent writes).

□ The doorman shot dead at a ballroom in north London on Sunday night was named yesterday as Mr Michael Sullivan, aged 30 (the Press Association reports). Police say that Mr Sullivan, of Huron Road, Tooting, was shot in the face after he "became involved in an altercation" with two men at the Galtymore Ballroom.

TUC and Treasury clash on ILO report

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The Government and trade union leaders clashed yesterday over a report from the International Labour Office which is critical of government actions during the 21-week Civil Service pay dispute earlier this year.

Unions said the report from the ILO's governing body upheld their complaint that the Government was in breach of an international convention during the dispute. Britain is a signatory to the Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978.

A statement from the Treasury, which earlier this month took over responsibility for Civil Service pay, said it was "glad to learn that there have been no breaches of the convention, although some comments in the report are critical".

The complaint, lodged with the ILO by the TUC at the height of the nine Civil Service unions' campaign of selective strikes, claimed that the Government was in breach of the convention by unilaterally suspending the pay agreement of 530,000 white collar staff and by denying the unions access to pay research evidence.

Denial by the Government of union access to arbitration was also cited by the TUC, which said yesterday that its complaint of breaches of the convention had been upheld.

Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, said: "The ILO's verdict is an authoritative vindication of the British trade union movement and a damning criticism of the British Government reneging on its commitments. In this, as in so many other respects, the Government has grievously damaged expectations

and our country's international reputation."

Mr William Kendall, secretary general of the Council of Civil Service Unions, said last night: "The Government deliberately provoked and prolonged a serious pay dispute by its arbitrary suspension of agreed negotiating arrangements. It has now been condemned for ignoring international commitments in clear contravention of ILO instruments to which it is a signatory."

"The moral advantage in the 1981 dispute was always with the unions, and union industrial action was, in the circumstances, entirely appropriate and justified. The Government must now honour its promise to seriously negotiate 1982 pay, permit arbitration and should accept any arbitration award", Mr Kendall said.

He added that unions would be using the ILO verdict in arguments in the approaching pay negotiations and would be including it in the unions' submissions to the Megaw inquiry, which is examining Civil Service pay bargaining and is due to make recommendations for new pay system next year.

The ILO is regarded by unions as the world labour affairs "court", and the convention referred to lays down the rights of public servants to organize and the procedures for determining conditions in the public services. The TUC complaint, which was supported by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Public Services International, said that articles seven and eight of the convention had been breached.

New quango for historic monuments questioned

By Hugh Clayton

Discreet opposition to the Government's plans for a new quango to administer ancient sites such as Stonehenge and Old Sarum came yesterday from the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), one of the oldest state agencies in the heritage field.

It expressed polite scepticism about proposals issued last week by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, for the creation of a new agency designed to make historic sites more self-supporting through appeals for private capital and the aggressive marketing of souvenirs.

"Commissioners could not see a self-evident advantage in handing over the stewardship of the national monumental heritage to a new non-departmental body", the royal commission said. Its chairman is Sir Michael Adeane, a former private secretary to the Queen, and half of its 14 other members are professors.

"Commissioners would also suggest that more thought needs to be given to the division of responsibilities inside and without the proposed new agency." The commission went on: "They are not as yet convinced that this commission, or a new body subsuming the commission's present functions, should be responsible for the very different problems of site management and commercial activity."

Last week ministers left open a decision about the fate of the commission.

The royal commission suggested tentatively yesterday that far from being taken over by a new quango it might from the centre piece of the new body.

POLICE RESCUE MAN ON LEDGE

Mr Robert Thornton, aged 26, a psychiatric patient, was rescued yesterday after spending nearly 14 hours on a three-inch ledge outside the fifth floor of a block of flats in Winchester Court, Sherwood, Nottingham. He was finally grabbed by the legs by two policemen and returned to Mapperley psychiatric hospital, in Nottingham.

Police said he burst into the flat of an elderly couple at 11 pm on Sunday night and went through a window to a balcony and the ledge. He was said to be suffering from depression.

Leasing 1982 Ford Granadas can be a capital move.



- The benefits**
- Leasing your 1982 model Granada, or any other car in the Ford range, through a Ford Leasing Dealer can bring you many benefits. The most important are:
- * Large amounts of capital can be released and put to more profitable use
 - * The company's cash flow can be improved
 - * Bank borrowing can be reduced
 - * There can be considerable tax benefits
 - * Initial payments are usually lower than H.P.

Nothing's too big or too small

Ford Leasing offers you a completely flexible system which can be tailor made to the needs of your company. And no fleet operation is too big or too small. Your Ford Leasing Dealer will lease you one car or one hundred.

Superb ride and road holding

After a preview of the 1982 model Granadas, 'Car' magazine said in their April issue - "Granadas that outride and outhandle some of the best cars Europe has to offer are a reality."

And they were comparing them with Mercedes and BMWs!

Add in Ford engineering, reliability and nationwide service and the Granada makes even better business sense.

Post the coupon for further details.

To: Ford Leasing System, 1/321, Ford Motor Co. Ltd, Eagle Way, Brentwood, Essex CM13 3BW. Please arrange for a Ford Leasing Dealer to contact me.

Name _____

Position _____

Company _____

Address _____

Tel. No. _____ T. 13

Registered in England 226446.

Ford gives you more.

*Hurry up, Harriet.
He's double parked.*



It's here. The Hilton that comes complete with airport.

IT HAS A sumptuous restaurant. Cosy bars. A health club with indoor swimming pool. An Executive Business Centre with elegant boardrooms and the last word in processors. And a fully-appointed Conference Centre. It has everything you would expect from a Hilton. Plus something rather unexpected. An airport just off the lobby. Gatwick's main terminal is a mere four minutes' walk through a covered walkway. If you don't fancy the four minute walk, take our chauffeur-driven electric buggy. Or quicker still, there's our advance check-

in desk in the terminal itself. You can step off the plane and check in without even setting foot in the hotel.

Then stroll over to the train, and you're at Victoria in 40 minutes. (We'll have your luggage waiting in your room when you get back.)

But having brought the airport to your door, we've done everything possible to make you forget it's there.

Our soundproofing has to be heard to be believed.

And the exotic greenery, both inside and out, owes more to a resort than a runway.

What's more, all this splendour costs less than you'd think.

So whether it's cocktails for two, or a conference for 400, consider our new hotel.

It not only comes complete with airport. It comes with all the luxury of Hilton.

Gatwick Hilton International.

TELEPHONE GATWICK (0293) 518080 TELEX 877021

PARLIAMENT November 30 1981

Any EEC deal must be in Britain's interests

EEC SUMMIT

It looked as if Britain would be paying £55m to the European Community budget this year instead of the £140m which would have been due under the arrangements left by Labour to the present Government, the Prime Minister said.

In a statement on the EEC summit in London last week, Mrs Thatcher said that it had been disappointing that the leaders of the Community had not been able to make more specific proposals.

Mrs Thatcher gave an account of the meeting and at the end said: "It was disappointing that we were not able to make more specific proposals on major issues on the agenda. This was, none the less, a meeting which helped to lay the basis for far-reaching decisions which have to be taken soon."

We intend to make sure that those decisions, which will affect the Community's future for years ahead, safeguard the interests of the United Kingdom.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Edinburgh, Lab): "It would have been better to have been completely frank with the House and the country and acknowledged that no progress has been made towards the objectives which she set and that this House has laid down in specific terms on a number of occasions."

Her statement has underlined that each country defends its own self-interest and that once again Britain has failed to get any improvement on the financing of the common agricultural policy, on the budget, and on the transfer of resources from rich to poor countries.

Even without presidency of the Council we are unable to make any progress. Is there any fresh prospect of new budget arrangements which will guarantee that over a reasonable period Britain is not a net contributor and that there will be a transfer of resources to the poor?

Does she believe countries with vested interests will agree to reform of the CAP and that this can properly reform it from inside the EEC?

Will she undertake that unless the CAP is reformed Britain will block any fresh agreement on agricultural price fixing in the spring?

On unemployment, this is a pitiful result for such a meeting. Why is Britain one of the poorest holding back on support of President Mitterrand's proposals for a programme of expansion?

Has she read comments by Mr Edward Heath on the summit and the EEC?

He said that the Commission would be strengthened by increased staff and by being encouraged to identify priorities in its recommendations to Parliament for action on the ground. Greater use could also be made of management consultants.

In the White Paper the Government made it clear that it fully shared the Commission's concern about the need to promote the efficiency of the nationalised sector, particularly where competitive pressures were weak or absent.

In the four studies completed since the beginning of 1980—the Inner London Letter, the Severn-Trent Water Authority, the Central Electricity Generating Board and the British Rail passenger services—they had successfully identified areas of weakness. The right course was to build on the strengths, not to suppress them.

The Government had therefore decided to strengthen and support the nationalised sector. There would be an increase in the scale of the Commission's operations. The number of references would be increased to up to six in each year, so that each nationalised industry had at least one major reference every year. But no individual part of an industry would normally be

does she think her tactics in Dublin have had any effect in producing the negative results now?

Does Mrs Thatcher agree with the statement of the Federal Chancellor that he is confident the Soviet Government is eager to get a settlement? When we brought back the same information from Moscow the Foreign Office did not seem to understand.

Mrs Thatcher: I have never had so many matters across the whole range of Community policies discussed with me as I have since Mr Foot's Government. (Conservative cheers.)

It is in our common interest that the Community continues but without that common interest we wish to secure the best arrangements for Britain.

There are difficult decisions to be taken on the CAP. The existing policy suits some member states but some of us find it inequitable and not sensible.

On unemployment, even when France has expanded her deficit it is still a smaller proportion of gross domestic product than ours. Even with a much smaller deficit than we have, France has had to cut her capital spending programme by the equivalent of £1,000m.

On the suggestion that we did not get further because of our attitude at Dublin, had we been left with the budgetary arrangements which Mr Foot's government left us with, this year we would be paying £1,400m to the Community budget. We negotiated it well down in our last negotiations and this year it looks as if we will be paying something like £55m.

Mr Foot: Criticism of her conduct at Dublin came primarily from Mr Heath. The French Government is proposing a programme of expansion such as some of her colleagues might wish to support. We want to know when the Government is going to be prepared to consult other countries in Europe or out of Europe on a programme of expansion.

If she will not agree with the French Government on such proposals in the European Council, will she have bilateral discussions with President Mitterrand, to see whether we cannot have a common programme to tackle unemployment? Why is the British Government holding back?

Can she give any date when she thinks any reform of the CAP will be achieved?

Mrs Thatcher: No, because it is part of the continuing work on the mandate. That has been referred to in the foreign ministers' meeting and it is a difficult problem. The interests of a number of states are different. We shall not agree to any particular reform until we have an overall reform to which each and every country feels that it has a reasonable deal.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Barnstaple, Lib): "What was the attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

referred more than once every four years.

The Commission's membership and staffing would be strengthened to deal with the increased workload. The Government would announce the programme of references annually for the year ahead.

The second step would be more crucial if the Commission's reports, although it was primarily for the industries to act on the recommendations, were to be used by the Commission to strengthen the procedure for follow-up action.

We intend to encourage the Commission to identify priorities for action to complement them. (The speaker said to quantify their proposals as far as this is feasible, and to make specific recommendations for action to complement them.)

The reports would continue to be published, but in the interests of accountability to Parliament a report would be made, normally within three to four months of publication of the report, to the House of Commons.

The Commission was not the only external decision-making body. In the private sector good use was often made of the skills and expertise of management consultants. They had also been used in the nationalised industries to good effect.

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

fronted by decisions of closure, partial closure, selling and possible write-off of whole manufacturing units; if it was concerned with the closure of a part of a factory, and in the case of the tractor assembly plant at Basingstoke, it was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

It was of paramount importance to the Government to ensure that the closure of the plant was done in a way which would not cause any loss of jobs.

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Mr Steel: "The attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher and Mr Genscher's attitude to the proposals put forward by Mr Genscher?"

Suzuki reshuffles Cabinet to appease rival factions

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, Nov 30

Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, reshuffled his Cabinet today to distribute major posts evenly among the leaders of the five feuding factions in the ruling Conservative Liberal Democratic Party. Emperor Hirohito swore the new Cabinet in tonight.

Mr Suzuki, who is 70, replaced 15 of his 20 Council of Ministers on the ground that he required new leaders to tackle issues such as growing international tension on trade and the domestic economy.

Senior members in the party said Mr Suzuki had merely distributed key Cabinet posts evenly among party leaders to placate the members of the feuding groups. Newspapers alleged that Mr Suzuki had acted to ensure that he was re-elected as president of the party late next year.

Mr Yoshio Sakuruchi, aged 63, the outgoing Secretary-General of the party, replaced Mr Sumo Sonoda as Foreign Minister. Mr Shintaro Abe, aged 57, a senior party leader, was given the powerful post of Minister for International Trade and Industry.

The most influential party faction led by Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the former Prime Minister who resigned in disgrace in 1974, was given three portfolios as was the faction of Mr Takeo Fukuda, another former Prime Minister.

Three portfolios went to the supporters of Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone who retained his post as Director-General of the Administrative Management Agency. Mr Suzuki also appointed three members of his own faction to the Cabinet.

Beside Mr Nakasone, the four to retain their portfolios were Mr Michio Watanabe, Finance Minister; Mr Kichi Miyazawa, Chief Cabinet Secretary; and Mr Toshio Komoto, Director-General of the Economic Planning Agency.

The changes are not expected to influence policy on issues such as political links with the West, defence and domestic affairs.

The first task of the Cabinet, however, will be to formulate policies to ease international tension over Japan's trade surplus with West Europe and the United States.

Economists predict the surplus with the European Community and the United States could rise to a record level of about £13.5bn this year.

Japanese business leaders warned the Cabinet they would have to take urgent steps to redress the country's trading imbalance. Mr Yoshihiro Iwamura, President of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said the business community believed trade frictions between Japan and the western industrialized nations must be eliminated. "The new Cabinet must act quickly to remove these frictions as soon as possible," he said.

Officials said the new cabinet was expected to meet next week to examine a tentative trade policy which has been drawn up by the Economic Research Agency and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry to appease the EEC and the United States.

Mr Suzuki said a new council would be set up to survey means of opening Japanese markets to more imports. Consultations would be held to remove trade barriers like arduous import inspection rules which kept out foreign goods (Reuter reports).

Government sources said Mr Suzuki told the Cabinet he would submit a Bill to Parliament advancing by two years the reduced duties agreed in the Tokyo round of international trade negotiations. He also said he wanted to submit a Bill to dismantle non-tariff trade barriers.

Mr Suzuki said the new cabinet would be set up to survey means of opening Japanese markets to more imports. Consultations would be held to remove trade barriers like arduous import inspection rules which kept out foreign goods (Reuter reports).



President Mitterrand, left, and President Chadli acknowledge flag-waving crowds lining the route into Algiers.

Algeria visit stirs Mitterrand memories

Algiers, Nov 30.—President Mitterrand of France arrived in this former French colony today, 27 years after he ordered, as Minister of the Interior, the first repressive measures against rebels seeking independence.

Mr Mitterrand's 48-hour visit to Algeria marks only the second time a French president has visited the country since its independence in 1962, after a bitter eight-year war in which 250,000 Algerians were killed.

"France and Algeria are capable of overcoming the discords of the past," the President said on his arrival. "These things should have been said a long time ago."

In 1954 when the Front de Libération National (FLN) began the rebellion to end French rule, M Mitterrand was the first French minister charged with crushing the freedom forces.

M Mitterrand's visit comes six years after his predecessor, M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, made a state visit which had little effect on the relations of the two countries, despite it being hailed as the start of a new era of cooperation and understanding.

The President's aides are more optimistic, pointing out that both M Mitterrand and President Chadli are socialists and that their similar party affiliations can help bring about improved relations.

The Algerian and French leaders are to meet twice during Mitterrand's visit to discuss foreign policy affairs and bilateral relations.

Two rather sensitive issues that may be brought up in those conversations are the price Algeria will charge for its natural gas, of which France is a big importer, and the return of Algerian archives the French took with them after the independence war.—AP.

US gives a high priority to Caribbean

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Nov 30

President Reagan described the economic development of Caribbean countries as one of his highest priorities when he addressed the fifth annual conference on Caribbean Trade, Investment and Development in Miami yesterday. Mr William Brock, the Special Trade Representative, said the United States was considering relaxing import quotas on Caribbean produce.

President Reagan's comments, made in a live telephone address to the conference from his Santa Barbara ranch in California, underline the administration's intention to back up its strong words about Communist infiltration in the area.

"We seek to form a regional approach which is genuinely cooperative," the President said.

Mr Brock said the Administration was examining changes in tax laws, the possibility of setting up a multilateral institution to insure companies investing in Third World countries against political risk, and the provision of short-term commercial credit as ways of improving Caribbean countries' economies.

Facilitating trade between the Caribbean and the United States, could run into trouble in Congress, because of support for legislation against imports of sugar and other Caribbean products.

Calvo Sotelo takes crisis ridden party on hand

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Nov 30

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish Prime Minister, today began the process of taking in hand his crisis-ridden Centre Democratic Party (UCD). A Cabinet reshuffle is expected later this week.

Señor Imigo Cervero, the Culture Minister, his chosen candidate for the post of party secretary-general, is due to be appointed by the party's National Council tonight. Señor Cervero has won fame by bringing home to Spain Picasso's painting "Guernica".

Señor Cervero, a lawyer, who is one of the richest men in the party, belonged to a Christian Democratic group before it merged with the UCD, to fight Spain's first democratic elections in 40 years in June, 1977.

He represents a compromise choice more acceptable than anyone else to a majority of factions. It is already clear that Señor Calvo Sotelo, though now combining the party leadership with the post of Prime Minister, will still have to perform a similar balancing act in the forthcoming Cabinet changes.

The troubled crisis in the UCD has inevitably dented the Prime Minister's own image and has been exploited by right-wing extremists who want the armed forces to bring back an authoritarian regime.

Once again, unfortunately for the Prime Minister and his consolidation efforts, attention is focused here on the antics of a right-wing Army officer who ordered the arrest of citizens taking part in an anti-NATO rally yesterday in Galicia. The rally had been approved by the local authorities and was proceeding peacefully under the supervision of the national police, when the military police intervened.

Unexpectedly, Captain Lorenzo Fernandez, the head of the military police in La Coruna, burst into the rally organised by the Galician Socialist Party in conjunction with other groups opposed to Spain joining NATO. Though in civilian clothes, the Captain took out his pistol and ordered military policemen to charge the participants of the rally starting with some anarchist groups, eye-witnesses said.

The Captain was today ordered to be confined to barracks pending investigations by the Army's regional commander. A Defence Ministry statement said the officer was under the impression that "insults" were uttered at the meeting against the armed forces.

Seven arrests had been made by the military police.

The local Civil Governor, who is responsible to the Interior Minister, described the Captain Fernandez's action as "unacceptable" and sought the help of La Coruna's Military Governor, which he obtained swiftly.

It's the same old story, reverberating emptily about in drab, chilly stations; meaningless excuses for unpardonable inefficiencies.

When we were invited to design an integrated audio-visual communications system for the new Tyne and Wear Metro, we decided to tackle the injury and the insult together.

In its entirety, the system will greatly reduce the likelihood of delays. But when they are unavoidable, at least you'll hear about them quickly and clearly.

A total of 432 loudspeakers (most of them high-quality 30 watt units) will broadcast announcements over each of the forty-two stations.

Fifteen stations will be continuously scanned by eighty-six closed circuit TV cameras.

And fourteen will be provided with a two-way communication point, serving as a combined emergency alarm system and passenger enquiry terminal.

The entire system will be monitored

and co-ordinated at a Control Centre in South Gosforth.

You could call it the acceptable face of the microchip.

We feel the same sense of corporate satisfaction when a pilot learns to fly a new aeroplane without so much as leaving the ground, on a Rediffusion flight simulator.

Or a sailor, days from land, pinpoints his position to within 200 metres, using a Rediffusion navigation system.

Or whenever a businessman punches the keys on his desktop System Alpha Teleputer terminal and gains instant access to information it might have taken him days to acquire in the past.

And indeed, whenever the comfort, enjoyment and convenience of people anywhere are enhanced by our work in the interrelated worlds of entertainment and communication.

REDIFFUSION

Prisoners of conscience



Zaire: Dikonda wa Lumanyisha

By Caroline Moorehead

Professor Dikonda wa Lumanyisha, who is accused of "subversive propaganda," has been held incommunicado and with out charge in Zaire since March this year.

He was arrested at his home in Kinshasa and taken for questioning by the national security service, the Centre National de Recherches et d'Investigations (CNRI).

He has been interrogated about contacts with opponents of the Government, and about an interview he was said to have given Belgian journalists, in which he criticized the Government.

He was reported to have been tortured and deprived of food.

Professor Dikonda is also suspected by the authorities of having written a report on the killings in Zaire's Kasai Oriental province in July, 1979, when troops opened fire on people looking for diamonds.

More than 100 are said to have died in the shooting or by drowning as they tried to escape.

After two weeks of questioning Professor Dikonda was transferred to the CNRI detention centre, where he is being held indefinitely under a law empowering the security service to impose administrative detention orders.

Liberals win in Honduras

Tegucigalpa, Nov 30.—The Honduras Liberal Party, ousted in 1963 by a military coup, swept back to power yesterday with a convincing victory in the first presidential election in more than a decade.

Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, a pro-American, conservative, will take office on January 27, ending 17 years of nearly uninterrupted military rule.

With more than a fifth of the 263 municipalities reporting, the Liberals held a solid lead and were winning in all departments reporting, including the southern Valles and Choluteca, long considered inviolable Nationalist Party territory.

The last Liberal president, Señor Ramón Villeda Morales, was ousted in a 1963 military coup led by General Oswaldo Lopez Arellano, who was also responsible for toppling the last Nationalist Party president in another coup nine years later.

Spokesmen for the national elections tribunal refused to comment on preliminary results of the voting, despite the Liberal Party's obvious strong showing at the polls.

It is too early to determine the composition of the Congress, to which at least 78 members are being elected, because of a complicated selection process the makeup and size of the Congress will not be known until all the votes are counted.—AP.

Correction

A Special Report on Oman on November 18 stated that the smelter and refinery complex near Sohar is being built by Yajima Costrum. In fact, the refinery complex is being engineered by Solvinst Engineering Ltd. Wimpey Alawi J.L.C. has awarded the contract to undertake the civil and structural construction work for the refinery.

"RHUBARB RHUBARB RHUBARB REGRETS
BLAH BLAH BLAH CRACKLE HISS HOWL
BULL BULL BULL PASSENGERS RHUBARB
CRACKLE BLAH BLAH BLAH BULL BULL
BUZZ BUZZ HOWL HISS CRACKLE DELAY,,

How often have you heard these immortal words?

American role in Damascus blast implied by Syria

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, Nov 30

Syria today as good as accused the United States of having a hand in the huge car bomb explosion yesterday that killed more than 60 people and seriously wounded more than 100 in the centre of Damascus.

The government-controlled newspaper *Tishrin* said this morning that it did "not dismiss the possibility that what happened was within the framework of the preparatory steps for the return of Habbib".

The reference to Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special Middle East envoy who arrived back in Beirut within hours of the explosion, reflects Syria's growing disquiet with American attempts to bring peace to the area. It also shows the depth of antagonism felt in Damascus towards the American Government's determination to continue with the Camp David peace accords now that President Sadat is dead.

The Syrian news agency Sana has already accused the "imperialist-don'ts" of being behind the explosion; but today's *Tishrin* article is the most outspoken attack yet on the Americans.

On television last night, the Syrians showed grim pictures of those injured by the car bomb. The cameras dwelt at length on the gashy facial wounds of those men and women caught by the blast in Abaskah Street, and a news programme later showed film of bodies stacked in the city's mortuary.

This unheard-of publicity almost certainly presages a new wave of repression by Syrian special forces units on those areas of the country in which the Muslim Brotherhood — directly accused of the crime by the Government — are believed by the authorities to have their main support.

In Beirut this afternoon, opposing militias greeted Mr Habib's initial meeting with Lebanese government leaders with their traditional bombardment of the city's ruined front line.

By nightfall, one block of flats was on fire in the Christian suburb of Jasouvie

Israel to arm Palestinian moderates

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, Nov 30

Palestinian Arab moderates whose lives and families have been threatened by terrorists will be armed for self defence, it was learnt here today.

Defence Ministry officials have decided to accede to a request by leaders of the Village Leagues, a social and economic movement of rural Arabs advocating peace and coexistence with Israel, made at the funeral of one of their leaders, Yusuf al-Khatib, who was murdered together with his son in a terrorist ambush.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said the traditional Israeli policy had been to provide protection from time to time for Arabs accused by terrorists of collaboration with Israel but it is now proposed to arm the Arabs themselves.

The source said gun licences will be issued to individuals and it is not intended to arm militias.

However, West Bank Arabs were dubious and privately expressed fears that Israelis were arming the moderates for a blood feud with the PLO.



A new kind of relationship

Belgian crisis deepens

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Nov 30

Belgium was today plunged into deeper political crisis as Mr Willy De Clercq, the Flemish Liberal leader, abandoned his attempt to form a government.

He was discharged by King Baudouin from the position of prime minister after the French-speaking Social Christians refused to join his planned coalition of French and Flemish-speaking Liberal and Christian parties.

He was asked to try to form a government six days ago and tabled a five-point programme for reviving the economy and making government more efficient.

The Social Christians appear to have rejected Mr De Clercq's invitation to join a government out of fear that they would lose electoral support in the depressed southern half of Belgium to the French-speaking Socialists.

Mr De Clercq campaigned on a platform of promoting free enterprise.

His party and the French-speaking Liberals, headed by M Jean Gol, made the biggest gains in the inconclusive general election of November 8, which saw a polarization of electoral support to the right-wing Liberals and the Socialist and a significant weakening of support for the middle-of-the-road Christian parties.

Although the De Clercq programme was couched in uncontroversial language, the left-wing newspaper *Le Peuple* today claimed that it would have virtually demolished the Belgian system of pay indexation, slashed family allowances and done untold harm to the Walloon steel and aircraft construction industries.

Mr De Clercq said his measures would hurt, but were fair. Belgium has the highest rate of unemployment and has the largest burden of state debt per head of population of any EEC country.

Emergency fears in Poland

From Roger Boyce, Warsaw, Nov 30

Poland's Communist leadership is girding itself for labour unrest during the coming winter months. This emerged today from previously undisclosed details of a draft Emergency Powers Bill being considered by the Polish Parliament.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the party leader and Prime Minister, had already threatened a temporary ban on strikes during an address to a meeting of the Central Committee at the weekend. But the scope of the measures being considered seems to go far beyond a straightforward suspension of the right to strike.

According to party sources, confirmed in substance by the official Interpress news agency, the as yet unpublished Bill would impose a ban on mass meetings apart from religious ceremonies and curbs on the freedom of movement. It also allows for the transfer of certain judicial cases from civil to military courts.

Evidently the leadership

would not invoke this special "essential powers for government" Act unless it felt that other legislation, notably that concerning "trade unions" either remained unratified or was proving ineffective.

A trade union Bill is still before the Sejm which makes provision "amongst other things, for pre-strike mediation procedures and imposed an obligation to announce strike intentions seven days in advance. The Bill also bans all forms of poverty political strikes.

This measure, aimed at ending wildcat strikes, heavily qualifies workers' rights to strike in the view of some experts in *Solidarity*, the independent trade union.

The new emergency powers package would give the government an important instrument should labour unrest get out of hand during the winter. Sejm deputies said today that they expected the draft Bill to go before a parliamentary committee for further consideration later this week.

The Central Committee

meeting at the weekend also appears to have watered down the party's concept of a Front of National Understanding as the Government's response to demands for a national coalition alliance, giving a wider institutional framework to *Solidarity*. The union, however, is wary of the front and believes it may be lured into an alliance that would in effect neuter it.

Now the Central Committee appears to be talking of a possible Council of National Understanding in place of a front. This, Western diplomatic analysts say, suggests that *Solidarity* could well be confined to participation in a mere advisory "talking shop" if the party leadership has its way.

The Polish Government dissolved a strike-bound firemen's training academy today as part of what appeared to be a new get-tough policy (Reuter reports from Warsaw). Some 380 cadets firemen had ignored repeated calls to leave their college.

SPAIN NOW READY TO JOIN NATO

From Frederick Bonnar, Brussels, Nov 30

The Spanish Ambassador to Belgium, Señor Numa Aguirre de Carcer, is about to deliver a letter from his Government to the Secretary General of Nato, in which Spain will indicate its readiness to join the alliance.

This is the first step in the cumbersome entry procedure. The letter will be examined by the full North Atlantic Council of 12 members, who will then discuss the formal protocol of accession, probably in mid-December.

The protocol will then be sent to each capital for ratification.

Warsaw Pact discuss Romanian peace protest

From Desha Trevisan, Bucharest, Nov 30

Foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact are gathering here to begin talks tomorrow, which Romanian officials describe as routine. So far there has been no announcement, but the meeting, according to official sources, is expected to last two days.

The agenda is not known, but is clearly to be concerned with current European problems and the peace campaign which Romania recently intensified, calling for nuclear disarmament in Europe and appealing to the United States and Soviet Union to do everything to achieve this.

Poland and the economic difficulties that face many Soviet block countries will be discussed. Romania has been raising criticism lately of the lack of response by Communist Party leaders to presidential Ceausescu's initiative for a summit to discuss economic problems.

He recently disclosed that Romania's partners in the Comecon economic grouping

rejected his proposal for a summit this year because all the Communist parties had "many more important preoccupations and can therefore not arrange such a meeting this year."

The Pact meeting will be held at the height of the Romanian peace campaign. Marches, for which hundreds of thousands of people turned out, have been going on for several weeks. At the end of the year, a march in Bucharest in which several hundred thousand people are expected to participate.

President Ceausescu has been calling for an end to the deployment and production of new missiles in Europe and for the withdrawal of all existing ones. Although he is out of step with other Warsaw Pact countries, his campaign is not contrary to the Soviet stance, which is the fact that his call for the withdrawal of all existing missiles in Europe is addressed to Moscow.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Seychelles threat to aircraft

Victoria, Seychelles. — The Seychelles Government warned diplomatic missions here that it will shoot down unidentified aircraft violating the islands' airspace following the abortive coup by a band of foreign mercenaries.

The Seychelles' People's Defence Forces announced that the island's airspace had been violated by unidentified aircraft circling at high altitude over the main island of Mahe.

The airport at Pointe Larue, south-east of the capital on Mahe's north-east coast, has been closed to commercial traffic since the mercenary attack and there was still no indication when it would be reopened.

100 injured in Assam protest

Delhi. — A 12-hour road blockade throttled traffic throughout the north-east Indian state of Assam and left about 100 people injured, 1,000 arrested and two towns under indefinite curfew, the United News of India said.

The blockade was part of continuing agitation by the All Assam Students Union and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad, a non-student organization, in their two-year battle against the influx of immigrants.

Police clashed with demonstrators in Bheleguri near Nowgong, about 55 miles east of Gauhati, the capital, and at Becheria near Darrang, about 120 miles north-east of the capital, the agency said.

Police fired on both crowds and one person was seriously wounded in each village. Both villages were placed under curfew.

Divers search for lost child

Paderborn, West Germany. — The British Army called in divers to search a flooded river near where a two-year-old British girl disappeared on Saturday, an *Associated Press* report said.

Katrice Lee was missing on her second birthday while shopping with her parents at Schloss Neuhaus, outside Paderborn. Army helicopter and tracker dogs helped search for the girl and West German volunteers combed nearby countryside over the weekend, but no trace of her was found.

Drive to stop child smuggling

Hongkong. — Security has been increased along Hongkong's border with China to halt a new flow of illegal immigrants, mostly children under 12, police said.

A close watch was being kept on the movement of Chinese border traders, many of whom were believed to be involved in the smuggling of children into the colony, a police statement said.

Sixty-nine children had been brought into Hongkong illegally in the past month, and a further 1,148 had applied to the Immigration Department for formal registration between October 1 and November 19.

Teacher accused of kidnapping

Seoul. — A South Korean teacher was arrested on charges of kidnapping one of his students, a 14-year-old girl, after kidnapping him for ransom. The teacher was charged with kidnapping for ransom. The girl was held on suspicion of complicity.

Man in the News

Ruler of a hostile West Bank

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Nov 30

Few academics have had the opportunity of putting their theories into practice in such a hostile environment as Menachem Milson, an Israeli professor of Arabic literature, who took over on November 1 as head of the projected civilian administration which will handle all but security matters in the occupied West Bank.

In the ensuing weeks scarcely a day has passed without his appointment being used as the pretext for demonstrations by Palestinians convinced he is the precursor of a limited autonomy which will perpetuate Israeli conquest.

Tyres have been burnt, stones thrown, nationalist slogans chanted and attacks made on him in those editorials in Jerusalem's Arabic press which have passed the military censor. Israel's response has been to launch reprisals as harsh as any experienced since the West Bank was conquered in 1967.

It has all been very different from the brief period in November, 1977, when Professor Milson (author of among other scholarly works — *A Sufi Rule for Novices*) was appointed to act as the official aide-de-camp to President Sadat during his historic visit to Jerusalem.

The fact that the professor, with a reputation for a razor-sharp intellect, has found himself identified with tough security measures has surprised some of his friends in the opposition Labour Party. They had always assumed that his attitude towards the eventual solution of the West Bank problem was similar to their own "Jordanian option".

Although not committed politically to one party, Professor Milson worked as an unofficial adviser during the recent election campaign to

Mr Abba Eban, one of the more dovish figures in the Labour camp. In recent days, Mr Eban, a former Foreign Minister, had been one of the Israeli politicians most critical of the later measures being taken against Arabs in the West Bank.

Despite — or perhaps because of — his baptism of fire, the professor has so far laid as low as possible, staunchly refusing requests for interviews and making few pronouncements on the widespread Palestinian unrest which has greeted his appointment.

Outsiders wishing to glean his views have been forced to refer to articles which he wrote before he was plucked from the relative obscurity of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem by the new Defence Minister, Mr Ariel Sharon, one of the ministers who favour eventual Israeli annexation of the West Bank.

The most comprehensive article appeared in the American magazine *Commonwealth*. It is regarded as having been the catalyst which prompted Mr Sharon to offer the new post to Professor Milson, a reserve colonel in the Army, who acted as Arab affairs adviser to the military government in 1977.

Entitled *How to make peace with the Palestinians*, the article outlined the professor's critique of earlier Israeli policy in the occupied territories, which he blamed for encouraging those leaders who support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and whose view now holds sway in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Having explained the system of patronage used by the earlier Jordanian regime to maintain its hold over the West Bank, Professor Milson wrote: "Bank personalities known for their moderate political positions

Sadat trial to be secret

From Our Correspondent, Cairo, Nov 30

Twenty-four Muslim zealots, charged with murder and conspiracy in the assassination of President Sadat, pleaded not guilty today at their trial before a supreme military court.

During the two-hour session held under tight security, the three-man panel scheduled the next session for Saturday and said it would be closed to the public and press. It refused defence requests for the testimony of President Mubarak, General Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala, the Defence Minister, Mr Ismail Fahmy, the former Foreign Minister.

The testimony of Mr Mubarak and General Abu Ghazala were requested by lawyers of the main defendant, First Lieutenant Khalid el-Islambouly, on the grounds that the two flanked President Sadat when he was shot dead during a military parade on October 6.

Mr Fahmy was in office when Mr Sadat launched his peace initiative and he resigned on November 11 because of his opposition to the move which, he said, would isolate Egypt from the rest of the Arab world.

Defence sources said they will try to turn the trial into a debate on the domestic and foreign policies of President Sadat alleging they motivated the defendants into carrying out the assassination.

"I am guilty of killing the unbeliever and I am proud of it," Lieutenant el-Islambouly shouted from the steel cage when the charges were read to him.

He said he was not guilty of killing the others who died during the assault.

Burmese succession doubts grow Land of plenty scents the winds of change

From Trevor Fishlock, Rangoon, Nov 30



General Ne Win, Creator of modern Burma

has just replaced him in the Presidency, but General Ne Win remains chairman of the Burma Socialist Programme Party he formed after taking over in 1962, so he stays in control.

General Ne Win is a figurehead — he could have no long-term political existence without General Ne Win. The recent changes have not provided an answer to the question, "After Ne Win, who?"

Few doubt that in the Army-party hierarchy there is now beginning the manoeuvring from which will emerge one strong man, or clique.

Of late, General Ne Win has been inspecting his conscience, releasing people from jails, and building a pagoda. Such acts are in keeping with a Buddhist's preparation for the next life. But his place in this world's history, as creator of modern Burma, is secure.

From the days of British rule he was determined that the Burmese should be masters in their own united land. He was one of the "Thirty Comrades" who fought with the invading Japanese in the belief that this was the way to independence. When disillusion set in, they changed sides.

After independence, when the country was torn by insurgency and Rangoon could not control the chaos, General Ne Win overthrew the government of U Nu and took power.

He has ruthlessly pursued the ideal of a united Burma, as exemplified by the stars on the country's flag, which represent the various people. In 19 years the Army has become one of the best and

insurgency forces and in a gruelling war has driven and government guerrillas to the limits.

General Ne Win jailed many innocent people because they might have posed a threat, but the firing squad was never part of his regime.

On a personal basis the Burmese are open and friendly with foreigners, although the general's policies have been characterized as xenophobic. He was brought up with a strongly anti-colonial grievance and was determined that in his "Burma for the Burmese" foreign influence would have no economic foothold.

He has made Burma neutral, not an easy task, and it seems unlikely that the policy of non-involvement will change much after his departure.

But other things might. The door is being eased open slightly to allow more foreign aid, which Burma needs help to develop its backward economy and its under-exploited resources.

The younger generation is likely to push for easier contacts with the rest of the world, for the sort of goods it can only get now through the black market and smugglers. Only a few Burmese are permitted to travel abroad, but people are surprisingly well informed about the outside world through the BBC, foreign films and the magazines and books that find their way to pavement vendors.

Economic necessity, as well as the growing awareness of the young, will produce pressure for change and at the same time confront the new leadership with dilemmas.

that last year's budget deficit of 12,700m yuan (\$2,500m) would be drastically cut to 2,700m yuan.

Industrial production, which declined at the start of 1981, was rising again, he said, and the country's overall economic growth rate should reach 13 per cent and living standards were still rising and increased savings deposits showed that people had confidence in China's economic prospects.

He listed economic principles which contained little new in terms of policy but in effect summarized the economic philosophy of the present leadership.

The first principle was to speed up growth in agriculture, which employs 800 million of China's 1,000 million population. The second was to emphasize the importance of consumer goods, which China needs to satisfy rising expectations and also to absorb surplus money.

The Congress is expected to introduce a new tax law for foreign firms, cautiously avoided by all companies.

Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, was supported by a nurse when he attended the Congress today, and there were rumours that Hongkong recently that Mr Deng, who is 77, was suffering from an undetermined illness. Today he spoke briefly and his voice was normal. — Reuter and AFP.

Campaign for missing dissidents

By Denis Taylor

Amnesty International today launched a worldwide campaign to publicize the fate of many thousands of people in Third World countries who have "disappeared" because of their opposition to governments. The human rights organization, which wants to expose and halt the oppression, said that many of those concerned were probably dead. But the special war of "disappearances" was that people remained unaccounted for, missing without trace, and that government officials claimed to have no knowledge of them, it said.

Families were left without even the solace of mourning, and permanent uncertainty. Amnesty mentioned Chile, Argentina, Guatemala, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guinea, the Philippines and South Yemen among the nations where people have been abducted either by, or with the complicity of government forces.

In addition to the mass killings that took place in Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge and in Uganda under the Government of Idi Amin, there were also many "disappearances".

Amnesty said that other countries where people had "disappeared" in recent years included Afghanistan and Indonesia (East Timor).

Chinese told to expect solid economic progress

Peking, Nov 30. — Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, assured the opening session of China's annual parliament today that the Government's current brand of communism was laying a solid foundation for future progress.

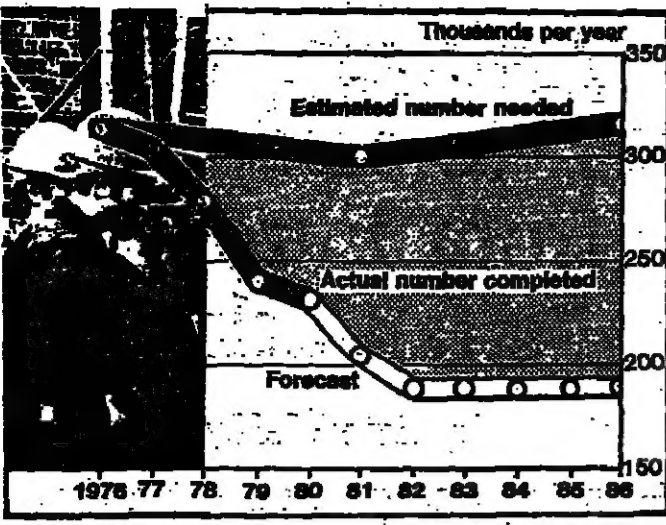
In an economic report notable for its hard-headed tone and lack of ideological rhetoric, Mr Zhao said the retrenchment policies officially known as "readjustment" would take at least five years to complete.

He was addressing 3,202 deputies gathered in Peking's Great Hall of the People for the meeting of the National People's Congress, as the parliament is called.

China has curtailed or suspended foreign contracts worth \$1,500m (\$250m) under its readjustment programme, measures which he raised doubts about its reliability as a trading partner. But Mr Zhao emphasized that Peking would continue to encourage foreign trade and investment and import advanced technology.

He said China should discard the idea of total self-sufficiency, favoured during the years of leftist dominance under Mao Tse-tung, although it would be wrong to "blindly worship things abroad".

The Prime Minister drew applause when he announced that China should be able to fulfil its economic plan for this year. He also announced



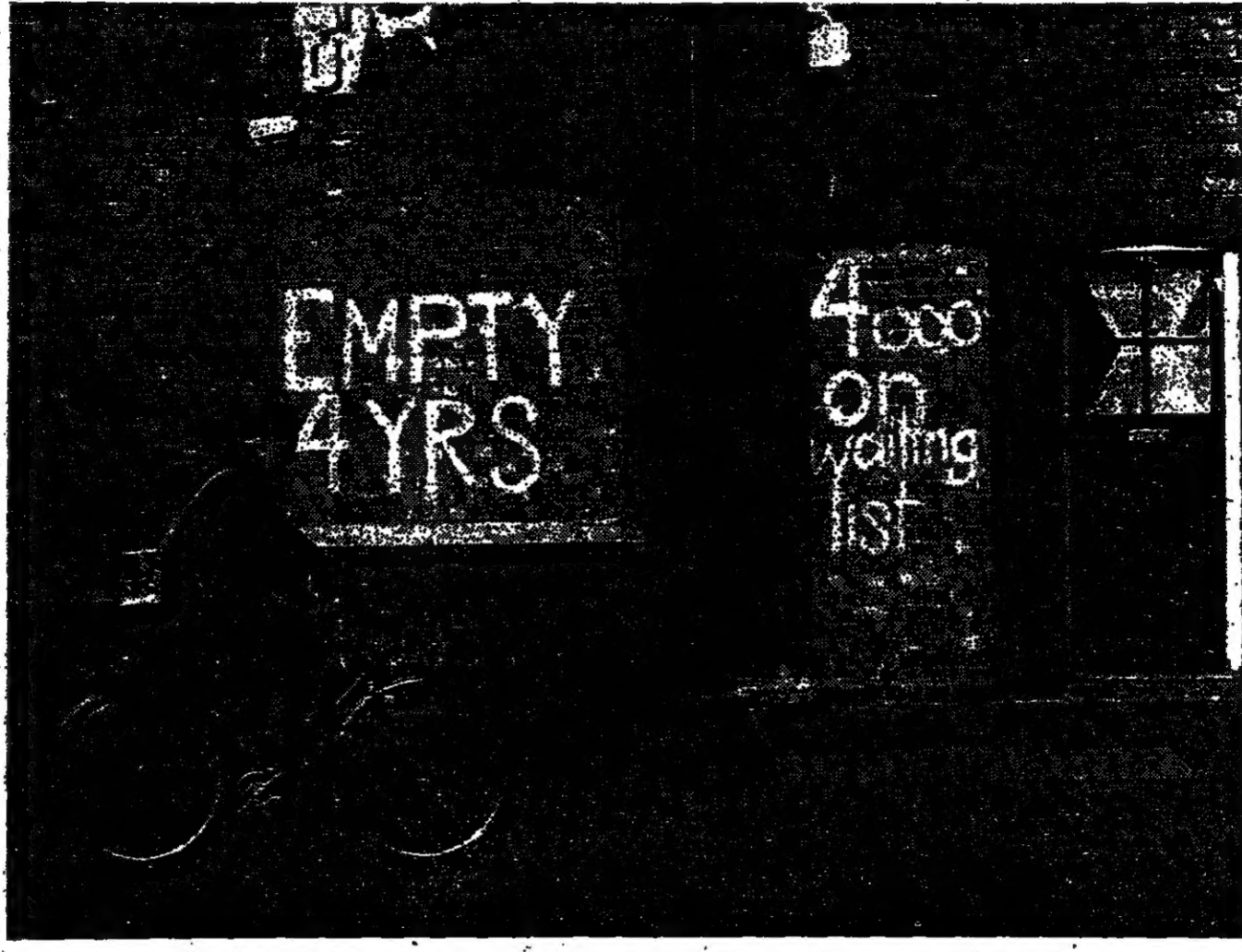
The housing gap: demand increasing while building slumps

- Not enough houses are being built. There is a need for 300,000 houses to be completed this year. Only 205,000 are expected to be finished.
- Not enough houses are being started. In 1967, 400,000 houses were begun. This year, building begins on only 145,000 homes.
- Not enough council homes are being started.
- In 1967, 200,000 council homes were begun. This year, building begins on only 35,000 homes.
- 3,000,000 homes need serious repairs. 547,000 in England alone are unfit for habitation.
- The number of unemployed in the building industry has more than doubled in the last two years. In August 1979 the number of building industry jobless was 153,000. Now it is 370,000.
- 850,000 homes are overcrowded.
- There are 50,000 homeless in England alone.
- There is an imbalance in the amount of state subsidy given to different types of household. In 1981/82, council tenants will receive a subsidy of £241 per household. Private home-owners will receive £285 per household, through tax relief on mortgages. Private tenants, however, will receive only £21 per household.

The homeless are here to stay

Last night, Shelter celebrated 15 years of campaigning for the homeless. In a lecture to mark the occasion, Des Wilson, the campaign's former director, argued that despite their work, housing in Britain is inadequate and in a poor state of repair — and things are getting worse.

My case today is that after a considerable advance in new building, rehabilitation, and legislation for housing in the late sixties, our housing programme has collapsed at such an alarming rate that we now face a major crisis, one likely to become without parallel in our lifetime. What it adds up to is this: that for all the advances made in the late sixties and early seventies, a vast number of families in Britain are inadequately housed. They are homeless in the sense that they are not living in conditions conducive to a decent family life: overcrowded, often with parents and children sharing the same bedroom; living in conditions officially unfit for human habitation; living with friends or relatives in a situation of strain and tension. In addition, they must face the fact that as the new building programme collapses and rehabilitation behind the rate of deterioration, the probability is that they have no hope whatsoever of escaping their dilemma. All the signs are that this year fewer houses will be started than at any time in the past 50 years. For two consecutive years — 1979 and 1980 — the number of starts exceeded 400,000. This year we will achieve less than half that — perhaps a decline of a quarter of a million houses a year since their peak performance. In the public sector, the number of house starts has fallen from close to 200,000 in 1967 and 1968 to nearer 35,000 this year; in other words, we are building one council house for every six



An empty house in Cardiff: three-quarters of all public expenditure cuts are in housing

England alone the overall figure has collapsed from 48,643 in the first quarter of 1980 to 27,093 in the second quarter of 1981. New building and renovation together are substantially lower than new building alone in the late sixties. Reflecting all this, the construction industry is in its worse recession in recorded history. Unemployment in the industry has increased spectacularly from 153,000 in August 1979 to 370,000 in August 1981. Nearly one in eight of the unemployed in Britain are in the construction industry. Fewer than 20 per cent of the firms in the industry are now working at or near full capacity. The role of expenditure cuts in causing this calamity is clear: orders for all new work for the industry are now running at three quarters, by value, of their 1975 level, but orders for new public housing work has collapsed to one fifth of the 1975 level. With unemployment in the construction industry four times higher than it was in 1973, it can be seen that the housing cuts have also led to a substantial increase in unemployment. Finally there are the statutory homeless: well over 50,000 families will be accepted by local authorities as officially homeless in England alone this year and have often to be taken into bed and breakfast hotels, hostels, or short life dwellings. Many more have been refused, even though they have been in every sense homeless.

When red tape is better than sympathy

by Susan Beattie

As the International Year of the Disabled Person nears its end I have confronted as honestly as I can my own feelings about disability and the dreary image it presents. Twenty-five years ago I became ill with polio: it must have been among the last outbreaks of the disease in this country. At the end of the dark, bewildering tunnel of a London fever hospital, an orthopaedic hospital in the Oxford, a clinic in Switzerland, my parents' anguish and their huge outpouring of love and resources, I emerged with two totally paralysed legs, a wheelchair and a fearsome, sullen determination to crush through life ignoring as best I could, my appallingly visible handicap. The history of art and (I was still adolescent) my own physical appearance and disability had been and remained my two overriding concerns. But they now represented not "normal", realisable ambitions but knife-edge challenges. I got safely through the second of them and on to the next round with the help of one person — a satanic, intellectual French boy (well, he seemed a man to me then) — and later found again in a Sagan novel. His approach to my less than perfect physical condition was one of cool practicality and occasionally brutal disregard. It was an attitude I thanked heaven for when I later found again in the Scotsman who is now my husband. I got over the first of those knife-edges with the help of many people — my mother and father above all — but there was, again, one circumstance alone on which the whole matter hung. The Courtauld Institute of Art in Portman Square, former town house of the art-loving textile magnate Samuel Courtauld, was still, when I was in my early twenties, the only place in England offering a BA Honours degree course in the history of art. It was equipped with a large and reliable lift, blessedly installed long before, by Courtauld for his wife and her wheelchair. Not once during the subsequent years of writing and research, of marriage and motherhood, of earning a living, did I come into direct contact with the vast network of voluntary and salaried workers on behalf of the disabled who in this International Year have had such penetrating light thrown upon them. Not once, until this year, did I see myself as a Disabled Person, only as an art historian and a woman who happened to have to use a wheelchair. Much of the help I have needed has been given by countless kindly strangers who have simply done the job of lifting and gone on their way without question or privacy-intruding comment. But I have encountered horror in the world outside the face (almost invariably over 35) pushed too close to mine in a lift or on the street, asking the unanswerable "Aren't you people wonderful?" and thus betraying not a heart of gold but invisible emotional disability; the cin-

Susan Beattie

Our true allies are those who campaign for such statutory financial aid as the mobility allowance and the housing improvement and adaptation grants that come packaged, not in pitying, self-righteous glances, patronising smiles and sympathy, but in clear red tape: those who, in offering the public a service, ensure that the widest possible section of that public, including those with special needs, can take advantage of it; those who press for legislation to enforce, a basic standard of acceptability in the buildings that house the events and activities which give life a degree of meaning. Only by such dispassionate action will physically disabled people cease to provide a painful human platform for the ego trips of others, gain the freedom to take or leave the disability ghettos, as they choose and claim their place in society as of right. Fashion by Susy Menkes will appear tomorrow.

1 The 'surplus' myth

How has it happened that our housing is so poor? First, the main factor in the failure of the calculation of need and the failure of the housing policy has been the creation and perpetuation of the myth of the housing surplus. It all began in the late sixties when statistics were produced to show that Britain was headed towards a so-called "housing surplus" — an excess of units of accommodation over households. Ministers immediately acclaimed this as an achievement and foresaw, the end of the housing problem. This belief has spread like a cancer into policy-making in housing, the official line being that if there was to be a crude housing surplus — (the word "crude" was added as their conviction about the relevance of it began to falter even while their misuse of it continued) — that if there was to be a "crude housing surplus" then clearly the emphasis on new building could be reconsidered.



Dead housing in Southwark

How the myth of the housing surplus has disguised the awful truth

The fact is, of course, that the surplus may have been of some minor statistical significance but it has always been completely and utterly irrelevant to the housing problem. What is the problem? It is the provision of houses in the right place (that is where people have to live to work), of the right quality (that is of a standard fit for human habitation), of the right size (that is where each family has a home of its own and is not overcrowded), at the right price (that is at a price that a family can afford without being driven deeper into debt or poverty), and that is secure (that is to say that they do not live in fear of eviction onto the streets). Let's take each in turn: Is it in the right place? The surplus is irrelevant if it's over the country as a whole, for a massive shortage in places where people have to live because it is the only place where they can get work. Tell the people of London where a quarter of a million families are queuing for council houses and where there are 17,000 families in emergency accommodation for the homeless at this moment, where calls on housing aid centres have doubled in two years, and where house prices have risen from an average of £7,694 in 1970 to £30,968 in 1980 (a four-fold increase in ten years) that there is a housing surplus. Tell the 23,000 families waiting hopelessly on the waiting list in Leeds. Or the 20,000 families on the list in Manchester. Secondly, the so-called housing surplus includes every one of the nearly three million homes that are unfit for human habitation, lacking in facilities, or in need of repair. Thirdly, it includes every overcrowded family, every family in one or two rooms every family where a child sleeps in the same room as its parents, every family with a young married couple living with them because they have been unable to find a home of their own. And what about the right price? One of the fundamental problems is the lack of choice for lower income families, because house prices and rents in the private sector are way beyond their income. Shelter has estimated that two-thirds of those that are not currently owner-occupiers cannot afford to buy simply because their income is not high enough. The figure is as high as 83 per cent in the South-west, 80 per cent in Wales. Security of tenure Whenever there is a shortage of a basic human need, there is opportunity for exploitation. That has been proved over and over in British housing. That is why the creation of security of tenure did so much to take fear out of the lives of poorer families in the inner cities. But by the use of loop holes in the Rent Acts, notably so-called "holiday lets" and the so-called "non-exclusive occupation licence" landlords are defying the Rent Act. For economic, not security reasons, the private landlords

What must be done to build enough homes

● First, we need to assess properly the need for housing for the remainder of the century, properly calculate what can be provided by the different sectors, and encourage a housing programme to meet the needs and not based on destructively false predictions of an irrelevant so-called "crude housing surplus". ● Second, we need to re-establish housing as a priority for public expenditure and immediately increase expenditure so that at the very minimum, new building at least keeps pace with the growth in household formation, and at the very minimum rehabilitation is at least sufficient to keep up with the decline of the housing stock. ● Third, we must make sure that we have both an extensive programme of new building and an extensive programme of rehabilitation and that one does not become an alternative to the other. ● Fourth, while encouraging home ownership wherever it is practicable we must not do so by refusing to acknowledge the need for adequate provision of rented accommodation, and in particular public sector housing. ● The whole question of housing finance needs to be re-examined and we have to face the absurdity of a situation where money in subsidies and tax relief is largely helping those who need it least. ● Given that it will take time to solve the housing crisis, we must eradicate the loop holes in the Rent Acts and take no further steps to weaken the security of tenants. We must not allow attitudes towards the homeless to deteriorate any further. The exploitation of the "intentionally homeless" provision in the Homeless Persons Act by local authorities must be stopped. We must have an effective safety net for the homeless. Finally, the catastrophe — and I believe that is the correct word — that faces the nation is not just the responsibility of the politicians, or civil servants or local authorities or anyone else. The fact is that we have all failed, none more so than those of us who were so close to the problem in the sixties and early seventies and allowed ourselves to be lulled into a false sense of security. We must fight once more for a greater public spending on housing. It is cynical and dishonest to talk of public expenditure always in the negative, without acknowledging the tremendous return that over the years we have received for our money in terms of greater equality, social justice and relief of need.

WHATEVER YOU'RE LOOKING FOR, YOU'LL FIND IT IN LONDON.

The Syrian killers who have a Kilburn bank account

by Robert Fisk

Mr Iskander Ahmed Iskander smiled across his desk in the Syrian Ministry of Information. "Always you ask me about these bombings," he said, "and always I tell you that things are getting better. And that is true."

"The Muslim Brotherhood are terrorists and they still set off bombs, but they are no longer an organized group. We don't fear them. They have no support and no help inside Syria."

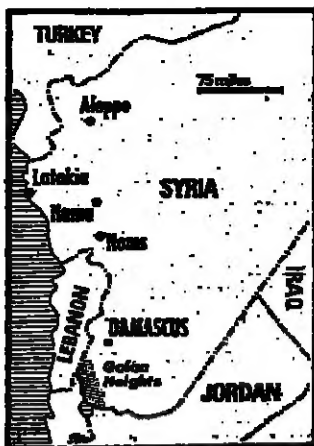
Outside Syria, however, the Muslim Brotherhood are creating a sophisticated system of communications and funding that Mr Iskander would probably not like to contemplate. The Mujahidin guerrillas — the same men who planted Sunday's murderous bomb in the centre of Damascus — have even set up bank accounts in Europe and the United States.

"Spent in the name of Allah," one of their magazines urges. Muslims in Britain are invited to send money for the Brotherhood's terrorist war to account No 0109448 at the Kilburn and Brondesbury branch of Lloyds Bank at 325 Kilburn High Road, NW6. There are bank addresses in Italy, Germany and Austria.

In the United States, Muslims with a penchant for giving money for guns are invited to subscribe to the "MSA Syrian Relief Fund" at PO Box 124, Chicago Ridge, Illinois.

The Brotherhood have been fighting President Assad's government since 1976, when one of their members assassinated a Syrian army major alleged to have been responsible for the death of an extremist gunman. When a second Brotherhood man was killed by the regime soon after, a shooting and bombing war started that has gone on ever since.

Several hundred Syrian government officials and their relatives, Assad's personal doctor and a number of Soviet advisers have been



murdered by the Brotherhood — especially in the northern city of Aleppo and in the ancient town of Hama. The Special Forces units under the President's brother Rifdat have taken their own bloody revenge. Up to 308 civilians are said to have died in Hama last spring at the hands of Rifdat's troops, and Amnesty International is concerned that the shootings have by no means ended.

The Syrian government claims that the Brotherhood is supplied and encouraged by the country's enemies. Given the xenophobic nature of the Damascus government, the alleged culprits therefore generally include Israel, the United States, Jordan, Iraq, the Palestinian Authority, Lebanon and occasionally Egypt. In fact, the Brotherhood has several times been broken apart by internal disputes over the use of violence, and is even now only loosely held together under the ad hoc title of "the Islamic Front of Syria".

It is not difficult to pin down some of the extraneous inspiration of this nebulous organisation. In a recent interview with an Arabic magazine its spiritual leader and secretary-general, Shaikh Bayanouni accused the mu-

ority Alawite sect — to which President Assad belongs — of "Planning to exterminate Islam by arresting and killing everyone calling for Islam".

According to Bayanouni, who makes no excuse for the blatantly sectarian nature of his tirades against the Alawites, "The Islamic movement would have preferred to establish Islamic rule through political persuasion and free mutual competition, but when the tyrants violated human rights and chose to follow the way of terrorism, there was no other way except to use the only language that the regime understood".

The Brotherhood's own secret magazine, *Al-Nasser*, literally "The Herald," although in Arabic the word also carries a religious connotation and means "a warning" — also claims that President Assad's regime is not interested in returning the West Bank and Gaza to the Palestinians because he refuses to permit Fatah guerrillas to attack Israel across the Golan Heights, where United Nations troops are stationed in the cease-fire zone.

The paper — which circulates in Europe as well as Beirut — asserted in one of its recent issues that the Syrian government had received \$150m from the United States and was confiscating property wholesale in Lebanon, where its army is keeping the peace between Muslims and Christians.

The Brotherhood has meanwhile adopted a blood-curdling desire to symbolize the militant nature of its religious war: two crossed Kalashnikov automatic rifles and a hand-grenade surrounded by an open Koran and two palm leaves. It is certainly representative of many of the recent announcements to come from

the Muslim extremists in Syria.

Al-Nasser, for instance, recently claimed that the Brotherhood had murdered a Syrian army intelligence officer because he was a "secularist" — their codeword for Alawite — and that Syrian troops had on several occasions mutilated around Hama and Aleppo.

The Brotherhood has now openly boasted that it has warned villagers near Latakia — the Alawite mountains are in the north-west of Syria — to withdraw their support from the regime of what the extremists call the "spiteful ruler." When the Alawites refused, Mujahidin gunmen — in the chilling words of *Al-Nasser* — "attacked some Alawite villages and towns where the Syrian defence forces were joining the villages in a feast, hundreds of security elements and criminals were killed." The "criminals", of course, were merely villagers.

Many of the Brotherhood's statements are gross exaggerations but outside Syria — especially in West Germany, where many migrant Syrians work during the summer — Muslim extremists have discussed the embryo government they would like to see set up in Syria to replace the Assad regime. They take their cue from the Iranian revolution, but Shaikh Bayanouni cautions that the chaos that followed the overthrow of the Shah would not "necessarily" follow in Syria.

The establishment of an "Islamic state" in Damascus would not take away the religious rights of Christians and other non-Muslims and would create "a political covenant which will satisfy all the people".

But anyone who thinks the Shaikh is a moderate would do well to read his further statements, that no one would be deprived of their rights "providing they do not have



President Assad facing Islamic extremists with an international network of support

ideologies contradicting the ideology of Islam."

There are frequent references to Turkey in Brotherhood documents available in Beirut, and several suggestions that it receives arms as well as inspiration from the now disbanded Turkish National Salvation Party. The pro-Palestinian views of the extremists indicate that at least some sections of the Palestinian guerrilla movement may — for their own purposes — favour its cause.

Muslims outside Syria are also invited to send their own ideas on the "Islamic revolution" in Syria to a number of addresses. They include post office boxes at Clawson, Michigan, Drelich in West Germany and in Vienna. Syrians have already written to these addresses with details of street-fighting in Aleppo, Latakia, Hama and Hama, as well as allegations about the Playboy life of Rifdat al-Assad, whose brutal

troops are genuinely hated in Syria.

Mr Iskander remains unaffected by evidence of such disaffection. "These terrorists," he said, "cannot win their battles in Syria and only resort to such outside tactics because they have been defeated. They can write all sorts of things in Europe and in Beirut — but we all know how easy it is to win a war in Beirut."

The Brotherhood meanwhile say little about massive bombings in Damascus. In one of their recent publications, they claim that "the only group that can clean the history of the area from the dirt of Assad is the Mujahidin, who will get help from Allah as they fight only for His cause."

Given the methods that they and their opponents are using, the Brotherhood are giving Allah with a very bloody hand.

Labour's way to escape from Europe's straitjacket

by Eric Heffer

Although the Labour Party believes it is in Britain's best interest to withdraw from the EEC, it does not believe Britain should turn its back on Europe. A future Labour government clearly cannot solve the country's problems by erecting an economic wall around the country. That is not being proposed.

We must approach Europe as a whole and not confine ourselves to the EEC countries. Certainly they are prosperous and powerful, and what Britain is in or out of the EEC, we must consult them and work with them.

Every government must protect its own interests. The French, German and Italian governments, whatever their political colour, must advance the interests of their own people, and there is no doubt that at the moment EEC membership is to their advantage. But that is not true for Britain.

Membership for us has not brought the advantages claimed at the time of our entry. It would be wrong to suggest that all of our ill-effects from EEC membership, but it has undoubtedly aggravated our economic crisis. This, added to the Thatcher Government's monetarist policies, means that of all European countries, Britain has suffered the most. Labour's policy for withdrawal from the EEC must be seen as part of its alternative economic strategy. Neither withdrawal from the EEC, nor the alternative strategy would be sufficient on its own to regenerate our failing economy. It has to be recognised that since Britain joined the EEC, our pattern of trade has changed. The old Commonwealth preferences have gone for ever, it is therefore a great mistake to suppose that when we do withdraw, an agreement with the other EEC countries is negotiated and associated status agreed. In that way we could continue to develop trade with the EEC but without the burden of the single market which exists today because of EEC membership.

It would be essential to rebuild our links with the remaining EFTA countries, to rebuild, as far as possible, our trade and to develop trade with Latin America, Africa, Asia, China and Eastern Europe. When withdrawal negotiations take place, there must be parallel discussions with other trading nations.

Some leading politicians from EEC countries have said that Labour is not really serious about leaving the EEC. Such views should be cleared from people's minds. Labour is serious. Twice now at Labour's conference, resolutions have been carried by overwhelming majorities that Britain should withdraw and the two-thirds majority is sufficient to ensure that it becomes a manifesto commitment.

The Labour Party intends to take full advantage of the EEC, as well as outside it, so that they fully understand our views. We shall not try to run our point of view down their throats; we shall also listen and learn from them. After all, Labour has more in common with its European socialist allies than with any other political groupings and the possibilities for European democratic socialism have never been better.

What needs to be stressed is that we believe that in leaving the EEC we will be doing so because the EEC is an obstacle to the development of a wider European unity and because the rules of the Rome Treaty are an essential part of that obstacle.

European initiatives independent of either the Soviet Union or the United States could and should be taken by the European countries acting collectively. Increasingly, Europe will act independently and in the long run it may well be the only way to save the world from nuclear destruction. Politically, therefore, Europe should be strengthened by wider institutions. The Council of Europe through its political, economic and social committees, does some useful work. Basically, it is a talking shop, but I believe that it could be slowly and positively changed. I am not suggesting that it becomes a glorified, overall European Parliament, but its consultative role could be given greater status.

It must be stressed that Labour is not a Little Englander party. It rejects chauvinistic nationalist attitudes, but equally it recognises the interests of the British people. Labour's internationalism is there for all to see. It accepts that there is a growing interdependence between nations; and that on the sidelines, cooperation is vital to our survival. Labour, therefore, will seek cooperation with present and future members of the EEC with the other nations of Europe and also with the Commonwealth and the Third World.

In its approach to Europe, Labour will:

- Work within the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the whole of Western Europe plus Australia, North America and Japan, for reflationary policies on a planned basis.
- Support the institutions of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, which includes both East and West. It will support the role of the Council of Europe.
- Offer negotiated and planned trade with the Scandinavian countries.
- Show our serious commitment to Commonwealth development, especially to countries such as India and China, now largely excluded from EEC association agreements.

The Labour Party recognises that its proposals for withdrawal from the EEC have to be further developed, but it is not a party defined in the statement put before the Labour conference last October. Labour's home, international and other committees are now about to embark on a detailed examination of the issues involved.

In its approach to Europe, Labour intends to be positive, not negative; internationalist, not nationalist; socialist and democratic, not narrow and bureaucratic. The future for Europe is hopeful, but that does not mean Britain has to be in the straitjacket of the EEC. To make further European progress, Britain must reassert its parliamentary independence.

The author is Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton, and has written several shadow spokesmen on Europe.

Correction: Philip Howard's speculations about the succession to the throne yesterday were partly based on the error that the Princess Royal was George V's eldest child.

Why call my daughter sick when she is sane?

The day parents are told they have a mentally handicapped child is hardly a high point in a family's history. Whatever the future, their feelings are of shock and grief, rejection and guilt, a desire to run away and pretend it has not happened.

Then the questioning begins. What can we do? Who can help? Who can we ask? Southend and one or two other enlightened places provide a caring "task-force" of parents, doctors, social workers and others who move into action the moment they are asked. But the majority must fend alone.

So it was with us when our eldest child, Shelley, was born 30 years ago. No support, no counselling, few friends. We were left to flounder for five years until circumstances made it possible to pull strings and ensure she was admitted to Normansfield, the most desirable, small, long-stay mental hospital in the south of England.

But under the Act applicable in those days, Shelley could not simply be hospitalised — she had to prove she was mentally handicapped, even though at that time she could not walk or talk. (In addition — she was a Down's Syndrome child on a hospital ward.) It was a cruel, if not a cruel, make great progress, if given stimulation and education, was only a dream for the future — greatly damaged by the defence statements submitted in the recent trial of Dr Leonard Arthur.

So it was County Hall and two London County Council doctors for Shelley. She had to be certified. My wife and I will remember that day with anger and humiliation to the day we die. Anger at the way Shelley was treated by one of the doctors certifying her — orders barked, aptitude tests thrust, disapproval apparent. Humiliation at the way we had to drag her through the bureaucratic processes demanded by the mental deficiency legislation, which had been in force with modification since 1913.

Then came a false dawn. The Mental Health Act 1959 was supposed to remove all that. It was primarily designed to provide hospital treatment for those who suffer from mental illnesses, such as schizophrenia, dementia, psychosis, manic depression etc, by detaining them under compulsion for an unlimited period. In Normansfield, the contrast to mental handicap, these are real illnesses requiring medical treatment — often resulting in a complete cure.

For reasons of expediency and business, mental handicap was incorporated in the same Act but, as mental handicap cannot be cured, medical treatment is irrelevant and compulsory detention in hospital on a hospital. In fact it can worsen the condition, leading to serious psychological damage and physical deterioration. I know this because I am now secretary-general of the Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults (Men-

cap), a job that enables me to assign just a little — some of the guilt I felt all those years ago.

For years Mencap has recommended the removal of mental handicap from the 1959 Act, arguing that research in many other countries has shown the only way to progress is to provide adequate education, social training and psychological support, individually geared to the needs of each mentally handicapped person. This can most effectively be carried out in the community, away from the restrictions of a hospital ward.

Mencap also points out that no other handicapped person — whether blind, deaf or crippled — can be lawfully forced to be in hospital simply because of his or her intellectual development has been retarded.

Ever since the 1959 Act lumped mental illness and mental handicap together, many people, not unreasonably, have assumed that the two are synonymous. This confusion causes great distress and anguish to families with a mentally handicapped relative — frequently referred to by neighbours and others as "mad", "looney" or "nutty".

In its recent White Paper explaining the changes proposed in the Mental Health (Amendment) Bill, which has its second reading in the Lords today, the Government shares the concern over this confusion and for the needs of the two groups to be recognized. It is said to record that most newspapers described mentally handicapped people as mentally ill, and vice-versa. The only

common denominator is the word "mental". If a mentally handicapped person was described as being "mentally disabled", the disparity might become clearer.

The few mentally handicapped people who commit a serious crime should not be sent to prison or to a special hospital, like Broadmoor, but be committed to a section of one of the secure hospitals, whose establishment was recommended by Lord Butler and his committee in 1974. There they would receive training and social support rather than psychiatric treatment. Other alternatives could be considered.

Closely connected with the issue of removal of mental handicap from the 1959 Act is guardianship. This provision also involves compulsion. Under the Act, a mentally handicapped person of any age, whose detention in hospital is regarded as unsuitable, can be placed under guardianship which would reduce his or her status to that of a child of 14. It can confer a string of powers on the guardian. Over the past 20 years, more akin to Dickensian times than the second half of the twentieth century.

It is true that the new Bill proposes some changes in the guardianship provisions. Perhaps at Mencap's initiative, the powers of guardians are reduced. But it does not go far enough. I and my colleagues at Mencap will seek the removal of the powers of compulsory hospital detention and guardian-

ship placements. Instead we should like to see the introduction of an informal and non-compulsory guardianship system which could deal in a humane and dignified way with the very small minority of mentally handicapped people now compulsorily detained in long-stay institutions.

In February 1979, during a six-hour Commons debate, reviewing the 1959 Act, none of the many MPs taking part supported the (Labour) government's view that mentally handicapped people should be detained under the Act. Most of the speakers, amongst them Dr Gerard Vaughan and Mrs Lynda Chalker, both now ministers at the Department of Health and Social Security, pleaded for the removal of mental handicap from the scope of the Act. It will be interesting to see if they continue to support Mencap throughout the passage of the Bill.

Mentally handicapped children became eligible for the EEC, as well as outside it, so that they fully understand our views. We shall not try to run our point of view down their throats; we shall also listen and learn from them. After all, Labour has more in common with its European socialist allies than with any other political groupings and the possibilities for European democratic socialism have never been better.

What needs to be stressed is that we believe that in leaving the EEC we will be doing so because the EEC is an obstacle to the development of a wider European unity and because the rules of the Rome Treaty are an essential part of that obstacle.

On top form: Muti, Mennhin and Bianchi

Noted gathering

Difficult to say who was on the best form on Sunday night — Luigi Bianchi, the viola player, Mennhin or Riccardo Muti, the conductor. We had dinner together at the Westbury after Bianchi and Mennhin had played with the English Chamber Orchestra at their "Mozart in Salzburg" evening in the Queen Elizabeth Hall.

Bianchi, with whom I always say when I go to Gstaad, had accompanied everybody by the unusually deep tone of his playing. He puts this down to the fact that many viola players come to the instrument after the violin whereas he has always played only the viola and regards it more as a cello than a fiddle. "I want to sound like Rostropovich," he said. "You may hold a viola like a violin but you play it like a cello." W. C. Fields would have been proud of Mennhin and Muti, they spent most of the meal talking about Philadelphia, where they are both due to appear after Christmas.

Bianchi is a lucky man. Besides his talent with the viola, his neighbours at Gstaad include

Chemists and chocolate shops need a section to themselves and include: Floris (London); Audrey's (Brighton); Ackerman's (London); Krutts (Norwich); Schwab's (Kusdip); Kirsch (London); Parry and Large (Thetford, Norfolk); Crabtree and Evelyn (Hereford); Chave and Jackson (Hereford); Rogers (Southsea); Bird and Son (Northallerton); Robert Harris (Droitwich); Holmes (Old Coulsdon).

Let's hope this list improves somebody's Christmas stocking. Nicely wrapped gifts are much more fun to open, as my god-daughter keeps telling me.

Elizabeth Taylor, David Niven and Julie Andrews. He also has a clever wife, Georgina, to whom the spotlight shifts tomorrow. She runs the sumptuous Salkarah gallery in Gstaad and her Claude Monet portrait of the artist's daughter-in-law, Blanche Hoschede, is worth an estimate of £200,000 to £400,000, said to be the highest price ever paid for a painting. The future for the world's first "philosophical palace" is in the hands of the Elisees, latest in a Swiss hotel chain, which has since spread into Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

René E. Hart, the founder and managing director, believes that a hotel is "the place where life should be lived most intensely" and that "it is the historic vocation of hotels to make people happier". The publicity bulges with superlatives. Galaxies of bars, restaurants and clubs, in every style from "music hall" to "philosophical".

Nothing has been left to chance. Not only are there sophisticated security arrangements, there has been advice on the colour schemes from Max Lüscher, an American psychologist.

Peter Watson

My guide to the good gift wrappers

The first day of December and a good time to return to the subject of gift wrapping.

Several people have written agreeing with what I said the other day about gift-wrapping being more widespread in New York than in London. But plenty of others also pointed out that London may be bringing up the rear in this matter, compared with the rest of the country where, it seems, many shops delight in offering this service. So as I promised, a free wrap for those without being asked and without charging. An asterisk means that satisfied customers wrote in rather than shop staff.

Great Ayrton, North Yorkshire: Rivra (craft shop) *; Bristol: Alexander Gallery, Whiteladies Rd and Christopher's. The Rev J.A. Breslin wrote to say that Christopher's not only gift-wraps but also organizes a Valentine card service, arranging for cards to be posted from different parts of the country to confuse your loved one. "Perhaps I should say that I have used the first but not the second facility." Exeter: The Regency Shop (china and glass); Edinburgh and Harrogate: Jennifer Browning (fashion); Pinner, Middlesex: Scanscene (gifts). Customer Miss M.A. Birkenshaw wrote: "The staff look quite crestfallen if you say

if you find your retirement so dull, Charles, why didn't you say for somebody?"



you do not want something gift-wrapped." Shrewsbury: Ronald Beck, Gentlemen's outfitters. (You can even get your initials on the wrapping). Esher, Surrey: Gaspar's wine shop; Tunbridge Wells, Kent: China-fayre; York: Mulberry Hall (glass and china); Sertie, North Yorks: Shepherd and Walker; Wadebridge in Cornwall: Lawrence's *; Broadstairs, Kent: Midas (gifts and homeware); Glasgow: Drymen Stampede (sad-die etc) *;

THE TIMES DIARY

I must say I have always been under the impression that readers of The Times are a scholarly bunch, yet the response to my search for recombinant proteins has been disappointing. On the other hand, the fact that this is surely revealing (if not downright shameful), letters have been pouring in with exotic foreign phrases which describe hangovers. Tony Hajfinger, a reader in Switzerland, offers satanisch vecheltig, meaning a diabolical cold, pronounced dead-pant, and deep breath. Tolgeant, nocheing, translates apparently as the day-after-an-ink-stained-religious-holiday-that-fell-on-Sunday. This is regarded in

Switzerland, he says, as witty. According to Emeritus Professor D. M. Menzies, from Nuremberg in Aachen they say Goebbel and elsewhere in Germany Brummschädel (humming-scul) and Haarspitzenkatarrh (hair-tip catarrh). Kevin Carleton-Reeves, of London, says that some South African tribes use a phrase which, in translation, reads as "forks in the head" and David Clinie reminds me that P. C. Wodehouse had one of his characters distinguish six varieties of hangover: the broken compass, the sewing machine, the comet, the atom, the cement mixer and the gremlin bogie. I can guess what a sewing machine and a cement mixer feel like but a gremlin bogie? Sounds more like a cocktail.

Cheam, Surrey: New Outlook (French boutique); Bolton: Scholes and Scholes (tailors); Shropshire: Ironbridge Gorge Museum gift shop; Market Harborough: First Choice (giftshop); Bath: Calpeper (beachbats) *; include: Baguette in Knightsbridge; Browns in South Molton Street; Coleridge of Highgate; Loewe of Knightsbridge and Bond Street; Canasta of Hampstead; Lace of Mill Hill; Hobbs of Garrick Street; Parrots of Fulham; and Asprey.



On top form: Muti, Mennhin and Bianchi

Noted gathering

Difficult to say who was on the best form on Sunday night — Luigi Bianchi, the viola player, Mennhin or Riccardo Muti, the conductor. We had dinner together at the Westbury after Bianchi and Mennhin had played with the English Chamber Orchestra at their "Mozart in Salzburg" evening in the Queen Elizabeth Hall.

Bianchi, with whom I always say when I go to Gstaad, had accompanied everybody by the unusually deep tone of his playing. He puts this down to the fact that many viola players come to the instrument after the violin whereas he has always played only the viola and regards it more as a cello than a fiddle. "I want to sound like Rostropovich," he said. "You may hold a viola like a violin but you play it like a cello." W. C. Fields would have been proud of Mennhin and Muti, they spent most of the meal talking about Philadelphia, where they are both due to appear after Christmas.

Hotel Happiness

And now for something quite different, which puts the word philosophy in a different bracket. On Saturday there will be some rich people in Paris finding out what it means to let a psychologist loose on the luxury hotel business. For the day marks the opening of the Elisees, the future for the world's first "philosophical palace" is in the hands of the Elisees, latest in a Swiss hotel chain, which has since spread into Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

René E. Hart, the founder and managing director, believes that a hotel is "the place where life should be lived most intensely" and that "it is the historic vocation of hotels to make people happier". The publicity bulges with superlatives. Galaxies of bars, restaurants and clubs, in every style from "music hall" to "philosophical".

Nothing has been left to chance. Not only are there sophisticated security arrangements, there has been advice on the colour schemes from Max Lüscher, an American psychologist.

Peter Watson

THE ARTS

Television
Amin's legacy

World in Action lives up to its title. In the field of current affairs its teams constitute something of a Foreign Legion, and Granada must surely pay some high insurance premiums. Last week a team produced an excellent report from South Africa on asbestos mining and the toll it takes in African lives; last night the corner of the world under scrutiny was Uganda.

The four-man team entered the country twice: once secretly walking through the bush from the Sudan to link up with guerrillas; once by car from Kenya. Neither could have been other than a hazardous journey for, long after the departure of the ignominious and absurd Amin, slaughter continues. Several British journalists have been expelled in the last few months by President Obote's government, which has, since the disputed elections, failed to bring law and order to the country but obviously does not want the extent of that failure to be widely known.

Refugees, estimated at 250,000, mostly poor farmers, have fled to the Sudan and Zaire where many now face death from starvation. It was in the Sudan that the Granada team visited refugee camps and heard the grim stories of atrocity. From this and further testimony inside Uganda, where whole villages are deserted, it appears that Obote's rag-tag army is out of control, murdering, raping, torturing and looting.

Even the capital, Kampala, suffers the Army's rampages with the steady sound of gunfire by day and night, and no less a witness than the Anglican Archbishop testified that the killing was worse than during Amin's regime. Round the capital soldiers at road-blocks compensate for their lack of pay by exacting a toll from travellers and savaging those who cannot pay.

In Northern Uganda, troops conduct a tribal war, visiting the sons of Amin, on his luckless fellow tribesmen who were far from the scene of his actions, while in the North-West former soldiers of Amin, who now say they have no wish to renege him but only to obtain new elections, dominate the country.

It seems from the *World in Action* report that its title, *Bleeding to Death*, is simply justified. The episode was produced by Michael Beckham, researcher Michael Gillard, cameraman David Odd and sound man David Woods — are to be congratulated.

Dennis Hackett

United States galleries
Resolute eye on the recent past



Flash and outrage: Fischer's 'The Blue Zebra'

way of pale, suave, rather Deco compositions between the wars, to equally colourful evocations of life in the Old West, fantasized in a manner slightly suggestive of Chagall.

In New York I caught the tail-end of a show devoted to the rediscovery of an even longer-lived painter and teacher, John M. Graham, who was born in 1890 (though some sources say 1886) and died earlier this year, still busy teaching in his hundred-and-second year. As an active painter for nearly 80 years, he naturally moved through various styles, including early impressionism, a socially-conscious phase akin to Bellows, a period of monumental murals, and some late and indefinable landscapes. Well worth the effort of the Graham Gallery, Madison Avenue, to unearth; but then, they specialise in such operations, and by now have on an equally revealing show of hitherto unknown landscape watercolours by the cartoonist John Held Jr.

The main museum show of recent American work, that devoted to Ray Lichtenstein in the last decade at the Whitney (then from December 16 at Fort Worth), is disappointing; a lot of ingenuity has been expended on these reworkings of twentieth-century masters in Lichtenstein's unmistakable style, but one does come out wondering slightly why he bothered.

Clearly far more inspiring for today's painters must be Krassner's Pollock: A Working Relationship at

NYU's Grey Gallery until December 12, the latest in a line of reassessments of the Abstract Expressionists which last gave us the Guggenheim's *Archie Gorvy retrospective* this summer. The particular interest of the Grey Gallery show resides in the shifting balance of power and fascination (albeit invidious) comparison of talents between husband and wife. Pollock comes out ahead on unmistakable individuality, but Lee Krasner seems to be in many ways the bigger and more various artist (one forgets that at the time of their marriage she was much better known than he). And the progression of these two central artists towards Abstract Expressionism has never been laid out so clearly, beginning in Bellows (who taught Pollock) and social realism, then — very important, this — the influence of Orozco and other overwrought Mexican muralists, which seems to underpin all of Pollock's subsequent work, however non-representational.

Bushman's interaction is also implied theme in the Museum of Modern Art's show devoted to Sophie Taeuber-Arp, which is due next at the Chicago Museum of Modern Art in January. She was, of course, the wife of Jean Arp, and has tended to be overshadowed by him. But on this showing she had a quite separate, personal quality, and her abstract textiles and embroideries offer an easy line of approach to the more rarified paintings, while the dimensional works, such as the

vivid puppets she made for a 1913 stage production of Gozzi's *König Hirsch*, or the boldly conventionalized portrait of her husband, are among the most charming works of that whole avant garde.

There remain the two blockbuster shows devoted to aspects of twentieth-century art in Europe, Art of the Avant Garde in Russia: selections from the George Costakis Collection at the Guggenheim Museum in New York until January 3, and *Rodin Rediscovered* at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, until May 2. The story of the Costakis Collection is so curious it may draw attention away from the works themselves: Costakis, a Russian-born Greek, began collecting works of the early Soviet revolutionary avant garde in the darkest days of Stalinist disapproval, being apparently the only man in Russia then interested, and by the time he emigrated to the West in 1977 with about a fifth of his collection (the rest went to the Tretyakov, which 25 years earlier would hardly have deigned to spit on it), it numbered many hundreds of pieces. At a stroke, they transform our view of Russian Art in the 1920s, introducing us to many other strains of avant-garde thinking than the familiar Malevich-Tatlin-Rodchenko line.

In particular, there is a school of mystical/transcendental free-form abstraction headed by Matyushin and four members of the Ender family (all of whom were deeply involved with music as well and concerned with the relationships between the media), the brilliant and versatile Kliks, and the Suprematist Kosonova, who turns up astonishingly painting (far more beautifully) a perfect Barnett Newman, *Green Stripe*, in 1917. It is seldom indeed that a single exhibition requires us to rewrite a whole section of art history, let alone have such a good time doing it. (All the Western collection and as much as can be documented of Tretyakov holdings are full catalogued and illustrated, mostly in colour, in a superb volume just published in this country by Thames and Hudson at £28.)

As for Rodin: why does he need rediscovering, you might well ask. But to retrace through the four floors of the National Gallery's new block allocated to the show is to realize how far we usually take his standing for granted, without testing it against actual experience of the work. Almost everything of any importance he did throughout his long working life is here, in one version or another, with a gloriously stuffy recreation of an 1870s Salon to set the scene for his arrival and a startling range of twentieth-century sculpture to show the influence he exerted even after his death.

The evidence of the show is overwhelming: Rodin is the greatest sculptor since Michelangelo, with a joyous inventiveness and sheer technical virtuosity which defy comparison. Just one room — that which contains the *Gates of Hell* and all its offshoots — would be enough to make anyone else's reputation ten times over. It is a sad conclusion that nowadays only the resources of a major American museum could put such a show together, and if we are to see it the only thing to do is hop on a stand-by or confide ourselves to Freddie Laker. Even so, it is likely to be cheaper than going to Berlin, Rome or Madrid, and culturally just as well worth it.

John Russell Taylor

Interview



Kupfer: controversy unimportant

Making people react

Harry Kupfer, recently appointed Director of the Komische Oper in East Berlin, is used to trailing clouds of controversy behind him. His first two productions in Britain, *Elektra* and *Fidelio*, both for the Welsh National Opera, prompted delight and outrage in just about equal proportion. His *Flying Dutchman* at Bayreuth in 1976 was a slice of operatic history, although audience attitudes changed considerably when it was revived, just as they did to the once-derided Chereau *Ring*. Kupfer's first production for London, *Pelléas and Mélisande* at the Coliseum, inevitably opened to mixed reactions, although by his own standards it is quite a mild interpretation.

Kupfer, a slight, flaxen-haired and apparently undogmatic man in his early forties, denies that he seeks to provoke. "Having the reputation of being a controversial producer is utterly unimportant to me. But I do like to see a public reacting and fighting between themselves over whether to approve or disapprove. Of course I cannot please everyone, and I don't set out to try. But I do see the theatre as a forum to discuss the problems of all of us face."

It has been suggested that Kupfer saves many of his surprises for Western Europe, but the first production he mounted as Director of the Komische Oper, *Die Meistersinger*, was totally unrealistic. He used a single set of a tree on a revolving stage with various rooms placed in its branches. He is reluctant to comment on the quality of his own work, but does not deny that for once the audience appeared to relish the comedy in Wagner's opera.

The formative influence on Kupfer was the Komische Oper under Walter Felsenstein. "I grew up in Berlin and it was the chance of seeing him at his peak that made me want above all to be an opera producer. Otello, *La traviata*, *Die schweigsame Frau*... these were the operas that shaped my mind. I have to admit though that I first saw Felsenstein when I was 14 at the Stadtoper, a very conventional staging, as I recall, although there was a very strong sense of the music and the costumes and the set design."

"It's always been assumed that I was one of Felsenstein's assistants. I never was, but we did become great friends. He attended my productions, usually at a late stage of rehearsal, and criticized them minutely. Now I feel his spirit every time I feel his spirit every time, spurring me on to the

John Higgins

LSO/Svetlanov

Festival Hall

On a recent visit to London, Yevgeny Svetlanov conducted Elgar's second symphony. On Sunday afternoon he and the London Symphony Orchestra, with its chorus and soloists, gave us Elgar's *7th Dream of Gerontius*, and will repeat it this evening in the Festival Hall.

It was clear at once that Svetlanov knows and loves the work; the full, carpeted Elgarian orchestral sound was grandly reproduced, and cared for, by conductor as well as orchestra. He was attentive to the varied colouring of the choral music, in for example "Praise to the Holiest," and obtained a brilliant instantaneous blaze of blinding light at the moment when the soul of Gerontius meets his Maker. The final chorus of the first part, in which the Priest (Robert Lloyd in glorious voice, most eloquent) and mourners set the dead man's soul on its momentous

journey, was grandly and delicately moulded. Ultimately, though, it was a boring performance because Svetlanov was content to contemplate the nobility of the music, at the expense of the dramatic energy which makes *Gerontius* stand out among Victorian British oratorios. The pulsating red blood which Elgar inherited creatively, from Handel via Wagner's *Parsifal*, the Demons' Chorus should snarl and bite and blaze, but it plodded. The Angel's Farewell, reverently but not quite luxuriously delivered by Helen Watts, was beautifully unfolded under Svetlanov's direction, but the underlying pulse was not strong enough to attract attention through to the end.

Elgar's part-writing for orchestra and voices is elaborate in *Gerontius*, and every strand has something to contribute. Svetlanov evidently appreciates this, but he held his forces on a part, in which the Priest (Robert Lloyd in glorious voice, most eloquent) and mourners set the dead man's soul on its momentous

a thrilling *Gerontius* under which, remember, tell. This time, his dramatic fire were banked, so to say: the voice was projecting less strongly, and sentimentality had crept into "Sanctus fortis" and "Take me away" (the opera house one would think that he needed a firm producer). It was a pity, because he seldom sings here these days and he is remembered warmly. His real artistry was to be heard in his monologue at the beginning of part two, words and tone delicately poised and sensitive.

William Mann

Philharmonia/Muti

Festival Hall

In the last movement of Berlioz's *Roméo et Juliette* Friar Lawrence has two short, blunt, unaccompanied phrases: "Je vais dévoiler le mystère" and "Voilà toute la vérité". His succinct narration to the Montagues and Capulets and to us of the marriage and death of Romeo and Juliette epitomizes the most remarkable quality of this work: that this vast "symphonic dramatic" is, right until the end, a masterpiece of distancing and understatement.

Berlioz makes it clear in his Preface that the last scene alone belongs to opera. On Sunday the Philharmonia did not quite resist the temptation to dramatize too soon the dis-

tilled episodes and narrations by which the tale progresses. The brightly coloured energy and slick impetus of the playing at times blunted the edges of a phrase, overheated a crescendo, and made us aware of the Queen Mab Scherzo rather more as an orchestral showpiece than a dramatic element of the light fantasia.

As a result, the final reconciliation, the point at which the families sing quietly beneath Friar Lawrence's prayer and his own aria, the first truly subjective vocal expression in the work, seemed less moving than it can.

John Paul Bogart projected the Friar's part with strong, if unprogressive conviction, and Marilyn Hill, replacing an indisposed Robert Tear, sang his Scherzo with sharply articulated bright imagination. Julia Hamari captured most effectively the tender yet detached sympathy of the narrator. The Edinburgh Festival Chorus and London Choral Society seemed at ease in their roles, the Prologue's semi-chorus sweet but flat, the offstage revellers coarsely realistic to the point of intrusion.

But they emphasized the more the supple beauty of the violin and cello playing which follows, searching for the love theme; this and some exquisite oboe and clarinet solos made memorable a performance more effective in its detail than in its overall conception.

Hilary Finch

Debuts

London

Last week's two newcomers were both pianists. The Bulgarian Syreia Prochiv was likely poised and unharried, with the ability to produce sound as luminous in cantabile as it was full and ripe in chordal texture. But her affectionate care for detail was sometimes devastating. The first movements of Beethoven's *Waldstein* and Schubert's posthumous *B flat Sonata* both needed more rhythmic élan. Small memory lapses and slips in Schubert's last two movements were less disturbing

than Miss Prochiv's reprehensible cuts in the finale. The slow movement of each sonata was richly expressive. For Mozart's "Duo" variations she found a telling naturalness of phrasing. Novak's neo-Rachmaninovian Five Miniatures confirmed her as an undemonstrative musician with an ear for sonority *per se*.

Patricia Flory, from Lincolnshire, gave two little thought to refinements of touch. That Faure and Debussy lived in a different sound-world from Beethoven did not concern her. Even Haydn's *E flat Sonata* and Impromptu by Schubert

ECO/Menubin

Queen Elizabeth Hall

The ECO reached Salzburg on Sunday in their series that follows Mozart, in a chronologically rather erratic fashion, around Europe. All Mozart's violin music belongs to his Salzburg years, and was a happy idea to have Yehudi Menuhin take charge. Happy, too, to slip in an extra item: with violin and viola soloists on hand for what is arguably Mozart's greatest Salzburg orchestral work, it was easy to represent his last visit, in 1783, to his native city, by adding one of the duets he produced there.

The earliest item, from just 10 years before, was a divertimento. It would have been kinder to this little piece, K 205, to use just a solo violin and viola there, and, along with bassoon, double bass and the regulation pair of horns, not just because that is what Mozart intended, but because instrumental multiplication always involves aesthetic subtraction in such cases: the massed violins produce a galumphing effect, however neatly they play, in the rapid passage work, and the Adagio's personal flexibility of expression is forfeit.

Mr Menuhin played affectionately in the G major Concerto, with a sweet golden tone of much vitality and warm sustained lines in what was a rather rhapsodic reading of the Adagio. Once or twice the bow moved tensely

and jerkily, the Ronéo was never quite relaxed. His colleague in the Sinfonia Concertante was Luigi Bianchi, a musician of rather different temperament from his own and gifted with a sure technique and a wonderfully throaty, resonant tone. Should the soloists in a double concerto play quite so markedly in their manner of romance? We had Mr Menuhin far readier to shade the music with hints of portamento and rubato. Mr Bianchi much more incisive and direct. But it was still a fine piece of ensemble playing, each leading sensitively and invitingly into the other's music.

Stanley Sadie

Tate Gallery
Millbank London, SW1

Winter Programme
of Exhibitions

Patrick Caulfield
Until 3 January 1982
Admission 60p

Turner &
George IV in Edinburgh
Until 13 December
Admission free

Six Printmakers
Until 28 February 1982
Admission free

Monday - Saturday 10-6 Sunday 2-6
Closed 24, 25, 26 December, 1 January
Recorded Information 01-521 7125

were as robust as Beethoven's "Le Adieu." A great realm of poetic mystery lying beneath the mezzopiano level has not yet been explored by her. That said, there was much to respect in the wholesome directness of her musical approach, especially in Beethoven's urgent, open-hearted romance. She also relished the element of surprise in Haydn as much as the drollery of Debussy's "General Lavigne". Travelling to France with her after the interval would have been worthwhile if agility had been matched by finger-tip magic.

Joan Chissell

The Royal Ballet
at Covent Garden

CONCERTO
Dec 3, 5, 8, 19, 31 at 7.30 Dec 19 at 2.00
Written, Eragling, Collier, Wall, Chadwick (3 Dec)
Penny, Eragling, Porter, Deane, Chadwick (5 Dec)
Penny, Eragling, Brind, Hosking, Rowe (6 Dec)

ILLUMINATIONS
First performances by The Royal Ballet
Page, Penny, Rosato (3, 5, 8 Dec)

AFTERNOON OF A FAUN
Brid, Page (3, 5, 8 Dec)
"Just about perfect" Sunday Telegraph

NAPOLI
Collier, Wall (3, 5 Dec) Whitten, Jekentes (8 Dec)
"...everybody's favourite" The Guardian

STUDENTS STANDBY OAP's
Friends' Int. Associates £4
1 hour before curtain up
Reservations 01-240 1066
Access Visa 01-336 5503

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, Nov 23. Dealings End, Dec 4. \$ Contango Day, Dec 7. Settlement Day, Dec 14

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

هكذا من الأهل

A record 30 million television viewers

By Ekan Allan

A record number of viewers are believed to have watched television on the evening of November 18. Figures released yesterday by BARB show that between 7.30pm and 11pm more than 30 million were seated in front of their television sets.

Fifteen million were watching the soccer match between England and Hungary on BBC1; 13,400,000 were viewing *Coronation Street* on ITV; meanwhile, an unexpected 2 million were watching *Collecting Now* on BBC2 about antique aircraft, lawn mowers, toys and prams.

Despite an increase in the soccer audience as the match went on, ITV's entertainment line-up of *Starburst* and *Diamonds* kept the soccer from reaching the No. 1 position even in the BBC 1 Top Ten for the week ending November 22.

The cart-topper in both the BBC 1 list and the combined chart was *The Manner Born*, which also managed to pull its successors programmes, *Bergerac* and *Dallas*, into second and ninth places in BBC1's Top Ten.

This continued dominance of BBC 1 of Sunday nights is a headache for ITV space salesmen, who are upset at their planners' unsuccessful Sunday night line-up of *Magnus*, *The Professionals* and the LWT sitcom *A Fine Romance*, with Judi Dench.

World's top wheat crop forecast

By Michael Frost

A record world wheat harvest of 453 million tonnes is likely this year, the International Wheat Council says in its latest report. The IWC points out, however, that against a background of deteriorating food production in eastern Europe, the Soviet Union is committed to importing 52 million tonnes of wheat, coarse grains and soyabean before the end of June 1982.

A harvest of 453 million tonnes would be eight million tonnes higher than last year's and two million tonnes more than the previous best year of 1978. The IWC has raised its forecast by three million tonnes because of an unexpected increase of 2.5 million tonnes to 36.5 million tonnes in the Indian crop.

World trade in wheat is thought likely to be 102 million tonnes, a growth of nine million tonnes over the year. Higher consumption will reduce stocks, however, from 44.5 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 43.4 million in 1981-82.

In the past the poor performance of agriculture in the Soviet Union and eastern Europe has effectively succeeded poorer World countries out of the market. The IWC now estimates that the Soviet Union has entered into actual and potential commitments to buy 22m tonnes of wheat, 25m tonnes of coarse grains, and 2m tonnes of soyabean between July 1981 and June 1982.

Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania are also suffering shortfalls in grain production. The Czech wheat crop will fall by 1.5m tonnes to 11.6m.

Poland's crop will rise by 400,000 tonnes to 4.6m tonnes, but the country will still have to import 3.5m tonnes.

More jobs go at Shell as demand drops

By Clive Cookson and Michael Parrott

Shell UK is to cut the workforce at its Shell Haven refinery in Essex by another 435 over the next five years, in response to Britain's rapidly declining demand for oil products.

The jobs losses, announced yesterday, will come on top of the run-down in Shell Haven manpower which the company was already carrying out. The workforce was to have been cut from about 1,820 in 1978 to 1,270 in 1983.

Yesterday's decision involves a slip-down to just 835 refinery employees by 1986. Shell also gave warning there might be compulsory redundancies after the end of 1982. It has guaranteed that reductions will be on a voluntary basis until then.

The company said, total demand for its oil products in the United Kingdom was now estimated at about 13 million tonnes a year for the remainder of the 1980s. The rationalisation programme drawn up for Shell Haven in 1978 was based on the over-optimistic projection that demand would reach 18 million tonnes a year.

The sharp reduction in United Kingdom consumption of oil products expected over the next 10 years will, however, certainly lead to refinery closures. But the units that remain should have little difficulty coping with an expected switch away from heavy oil and gas/diesel oil lighter products such as gasoline.

This emerges from a study published in Paris International Energy Agency and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development under the title: *Refinery Flexibility in the OECD area 1979-1985-1990*.

According to the report,

Steelmen seek more public investment

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Shrinking demand has spurred Britain's already hard-pressed constructional steel companies to urge the Government to step up capital investment in the industry.

The call was made against the background of industry forecasts that next year will see a 5 per cent drop in demand for steel in United Kingdom projects. This comes on top of an estimated 16 per cent fall this year — the worst fall in total output in any one year, overall sales are likely to be down 14 per cent.

In its latest report prepared for the National Economic Development Council, the industry's sector working party said that only a modest improvement was expected in 1983 while over the period since 1974 overall fall in the industry's output amounted to 30 per cent.

Last year, the industry's output was valued at £834 million with total employment at 30,000, reflecting the cutbacks in capacity which the recession has forced companies to implement. Exports, which amounted to 7 per cent of total output, were estimated to have recovered this year after an 18 per cent drop last year, but at between 70,000-75,000 tonnes, exports are currently running at half the level of three years ago, while international competition has become acute.

There is considerable evidence that imposed limits, for example the external finance limits of the nationalised industries, are creating arbitrary restrictions on capital investment, without reference to economic criteria such as the likely return on capital.

In its submissions, the working party has also urged the Government to consider setting up a scheme under which more assistance would be provided to exporters of capital "one off" products.

million with total employment at 30,000, reflecting the cutbacks in capacity which the recession has forced companies to implement. Exports, which amounted to 7 per cent of total output, were estimated to have recovered this year after an 18 per cent drop last year, but at between 70,000-75,000 tonnes, exports are currently running at half the level of three years ago, while international competition has become acute.

There is considerable evidence that imposed limits, for example the external finance limits of the nationalised industries, are creating arbitrary restrictions on capital investment, without reference to economic criteria such as the likely return on capital.

In its submissions, the working party has also urged the Government to consider setting up a scheme under which more assistance would be provided to exporters of capital "one off" products.

BPC buys Carlisle printers

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Robert Maxwell, chairman of the British Printing Corporation, announced yesterday with Mr Ian McIsaac of Touche Ross, accountants, completion of the sale of Carlisle Web Offset to BPC.

Failure to agree sale terms with print unions at the Carlisle plant had earlier terminated a provisional agreement on the sale.

As a result of completing the agreement, Carlisle Web Offset, which prints the northern edition of *The Times*, will trade as a wholly owned subsidiary of BPC. The company yesterday offered 150 permanent and 110 temporary jobs to the 260 former employees made redundant by the receivers.

Mr Maxwell told the workforce that the company would continue as an important web offset printer in Carlisle.

* 7 day deposit on sum of £10,000 under 15% p.a. over £50,000 14%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81	Company	Price	Chg	Divs	Yld	P/E	Rating
115 100	ABI Hides 10% CULS	115	-	10.0	8.7	-	-
76 29	Airsprung Group	66	-	4.7	7.1	10.5	14.5
62 11	Armitage & Rhodes	43	-	4.3	10.0	3.6	6.1
200 92	Bardon Hill	190	-	9.7	5.1	9.2	11.2
104 88	Deborah Services	120	-	3.8	8.0	4.5	8.5
126 33	Frank Harsco	120	-	2.6	5.3	10.8	26.1
110 29	Frederick Parker	60	+	1.7	2.8	26.1	-
110 46	George Blair	40	-	1.7	2.8	26.1	-
102 93	IPC	97	-	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9
113 59	Jackson Group	98	-	7.0	7.1	3.1	7.0
130 103	James Burrough	110	-	7.7	7.9	8.0	10.1
234 254	Robert Jenkins	268	-	21.3	11.7	3.7	9.5
59 50	Scruttons "A"	54	-	5.3	9.8	8.3	7.7
224 173	Torday Limited	173	-	15.1	8.7	6.7	11.5
23 8	Twinlock Ord	134	-	-	-	-	-
90 68	Twinlock 15% ULS	72d	-	15.0	20.8	-	-
56 33	Unilock Holdings	30	-	3.0	9.4	5.7	9.7
103 81	Walter Alexander	82	-	6.4	8.0	5.3	9.3
263 181	W. S. Yates	214	-	13.1	6.1	4.1	8.2

Discounts draw Christmas shoppers

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Deep discounting of toys at many retail outlets which is heavy promotional spending is bringing the first flush of Christmas shopping cheer to Britain's depressed retailers. Christmas spenders are also thronging new shopping centres like Brent Cross and Croydon in the London suburbs as well as those in the regions.

Spending on credit, particularly in the use of bank credit cards, is reported to be up. But most retailers still expect the biggest part of the Christmas shopping rush to be concentrated in the last few days before the holiday with the likelihood that overall Christmas spending will be at best match last year's in real terms.

London's Oxford Street and Regent Street were crowded with shoppers yesterday but the latest returns of the John Lewis Partnership on its 18 department stores show less growth in its Oxford Street store than at many regional centres. The Oxford Street store in the week ended November 21 had sales increases of 3.9 per cent on annual comparison compared with 17.4 up at Brent Cross and a 16.2 per cent rise at Milton Keynes.

The Retail Consortium said yesterday that toy sales seemed to be one of the few indications nationwide that the Christmas rush had started, with most other sales slow to take off. Since the end of the week, many shoppers will tend to delay their shopping for a week compared with most years, the consortium pointed out.

Mr Bob Lloyd-Jones, director of the consortium, said that overall Christmas this year was unlikely to be as good as last year even though price-cutting is likely to promote volume sales.

A small year-on-year decline over the Christmas trading period was also forecast yesterday by Phillips & Drew, the London brokers in a new analysis of retailing prospects. Trade would probably remain weak in the first half of next year, it was forecast.

The report added: "Some modest recovery seems possible in the latter part of next year but it will be heavily dependent on a further decline in the savings rate."

Mail orders have been particularly hit this year with the Christmas queues likely to show only a nominal increase in value terms, says Phillips & Drew. This means volume sales would be down. Mail order has been affected partly by the cut-price promotions on one high street and partly by the additional mail order customers



Christmas magic in a London toyshop: spending is up.

have seen a particularly sharp squeeze on living standards, says the report.

The cut-price battle in toys is producing a split in sales for those retailers spending heavily on advertising promotions. The Argos discount catalogue showroom chain's sales last week rose 25 per cent on the week before, although the first three weeks of November had seen sales declines in real terms taking in all Argos retail lines. This was after the effect of new store openings in the year had been excluded.

Tesco Stores, buying in some toy lines from abroad at artificially low prices, said yesterday that sales were going well and warned that some lines might soon be sold out.

At Hamleys in Regent Street, the retailer which has not joined the cut-price battle — sales were reported by Mr Brian Griffin, managing director, to be considerably up on the same time last year.

But Redgate, of Sheffield, biggest toy retailers in the North of England, reported sales volumes so far slightly down on the same period last year, with more shoppers resorting to credit to make their Christmas purchases. But like other toy retailers, Redgate report high sales of electronic games, even those approaching £100 in price.

Small electrical goods are already the target of Christmas shoppers and the video cassette recorder sales boom is continuing.

Builders urge change in spending policy

By Our Industrial Staff

Britain's building industry is expected to press for a government policy change when it meets economic advisers from the Department of Environment later this week.

At the heart of discussions will be two documents produced by the industry's representative bodies which indicate that even a mild switch of resources to capital spending could do much to support its case with hard economic evidence.

Government advisers will also be presented with a more ambitious study undertaken by the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors which showed that a £2,000m a year switch into capital spending over the next three years could cut unemployment by as much as 500,000.

The industry expects to gain little from the economic measures drawn up by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which will be disclosed later this week. Although it believes that the measures will allow a more flexible approach to cuts in public spending, there will be little comfort

that a small injection of cash into roads and sewers or housebuilding projects would result in a far lower net cost to the Government and produce more long-term jobs.

Over the past year there have been a number of meetings between the industry and various government departments, but this is thought to be the first occasion that the construction sector has been able to support its case with hard economic evidence.

Government advisers will also be presented with a more ambitious study undertaken by the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors which showed that a £2,000m a year switch into capital spending over the next three years could cut unemployment by as much as 500,000.

The industry expects to gain little from the economic measures drawn up by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which will be disclosed later this week. Although it believes that the measures will allow a more flexible approach to cuts in public spending, there will be little comfort

MK Electric up 5pc midway

A fall in interest charges arising from tight control of costs helped MK Electric, one of the country's leading electrical accessories groups, to boost pretax profits by 5 per cent in the six months to September.

The profits rose to £3.2m from £3m on sales 11 per cent higher at £37.5m. This reflects a significant improvement in the group's UK wiring accessories business which has found more buoyant markets in renovation and refurbishment work brought about by the sharp fall in new house building and new products. On the

City accounting firm in two separate mergers

A national accounting firm, Joffe Cork founded by the City of London's Sir John Joffe in 1965 and has offices in London, Manchester, Birmingham and Wakefield.

In two separate announcements, it was disclosed yesterday that the London practice, with 12 partners and 90 staff is to merge with Horton Baker, while the Manchester and Birmingham offices are to merge with Pannell Kerr Foster, an international firm of similar size.

The Wakefield office intends, at least for the time being, to remain independent.

Mr Mike Lickiss, a Thornton Baker senior partner, said yesterday that the merger with Joffe Cork would be a "win-win" situation in terms of size but it would bring Thornton Baker more City contacts.

In a statement, Mr Duncan Bailey, a partner in Joffe Cork's Manchester office, said he was anxious to make it clear that the merger announcements in London had nothing to do with the Manchester practice.

Call for banks to cooperate

By Peter Wilson-Smith Banking Correspondent

An attack on wasteful competition among the banks combined with a call for greater cooperation in developing new systems has been made by Mr John Brooks, deputy group chief executive of Midland Bank.

Mr Brooks, speaking at the Retail Banking Conference run by Retail Banker International and the *Financial Times*, said that banks should cooperate on payment systems such as automated teller machines and debit cards, and cheque guarantee and credit cards to avoid a wasteful proliferation of systems.

"We cannot afford to waste national and scarce resources in order to sacrifice at the altar of competition," he said. "The customer will ultimately pay the price. This surely is an area for cooperation leaving competition to the range and price structure of the services which individual banks provide."

He said that the agreement among the clearing banks to develop a network for point-of-sale transactions in retail outlets was the most important development in money transmission in prospect. Midland planned to combine its cheque card and cash card into one debit card which would eventually be used for point-of-sale transactions.

Mr Brooks said that the clearing banks had been criticised for the changes have been not only in the right direction but also broadly of the right magnitude. I do not think that the banks should lend much longer.

Call to ease control on industry planning

By Ronald Kerahaw, Northern Industrial Correspondent

The abolition of industrial certificates to Leeds because of their "positive" impact on the economy, and the system of certificates will come into operation again. This means that businessmen and developers will have to apply for a certificate for developments of more than 50,000 sq ft.

The system was introduced to allow Government to control industrial development and was used to encourage companies to locate in assisted areas.

Meanwhile the Confederation of British Industry says profitability of industry in Yorkshire and Lancashire is slowly recovering, though for many companies this slight improvement simply means a loss smaller than last year's.

The issue is of particular importance to Leeds because next August the area will lose its assisted status and the system of certificates will come into operation again. This means that businessmen and developers will have to apply for a certificate for developments of more than 50,000 sq ft.

The system was introduced to allow Government to control industrial development and was used to encourage companies to locate in assisted areas.

Meanwhile the Confederation of British Industry says profitability of industry in Yorkshire and Lancashire is slowly recovering, though for many companies this slight improvement simply means a loss smaller than last year's.

Engineers' salaries lagging

By Baron Phillips

Little progress has been made in improving the real earnings of engineers over the past six years, despite large rises in nominal income in the past two years, according to two surveys of the profession published yesterday.

The 1981 Survey of Professional Engineers published by the Council of Engineering Institutions and Salary Survey of Engineering Functions by Remuneration Economics in association with the CEI indicate that the industry is falling seriously out of line with other sectors. This is highlighted at board level where the average financial director is paid £5,000 a year more than his counterpart in engineering.

The same disparity applies at the bottom end of the scale where junior engineers and qualified engineers are both paid less than the average personnel officer.

At least 1,000 new jobs should result from a £10m European Coal and Steel Community loan to help those areas of Scotland hit by coal and steel closures.

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, joined Dr Otto Hahn of the Community, Dr George Matheson, chief executive of the Scottish Development Agency and Mr Allick Macmillan, chief general manager of the Clydesdale Bank in Glasgow yesterday to sign the low-interest loan.

The effect of this loan will be at least 1,000 new jobs when all the money is taken up, Mr Younger said.

The European Commission loan schemes are £5m with the SDA and £5m with the Clydesdale Bank. Businesses which meet their new job target will benefit the rebate on interest which will give an effective current rate of around 10.75 per cent to the full eight year term the SDA announced.

Business appointments

New post for former ambassador

Sir David Scott has been named vice-president of The United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association. Chairman (designate) of Ellerman Lines, Sir David is a former British ambassador to South Africa.

Mr John Trapp, managing director of Associated Livers Landreth, has been elected chairman of the National Association of the Landreth Industry.

Colin Williams, executive director of the City Communications Centre, has become executive director of the Communications Institute. Mrs Guy Murdoch has been made assistant director.

Mr Martin van Mesdag has been elected chairman of The Institute of Marketing.

Mr Donald Anderson is now director of the British Hand-Made Filmmakers' Federation. He succeeds Mr Stuart Douglas who has retired after 31 years' service.

Mr Charles Carter has become group managing director of Biko Holdings, which controls three subsidiary companies, Biko (Exports), Biko (Special Products) and Biko (UK).

IN BRIEF

Japan to finance Soviet pipe

□ The Soviet Union and Japan have signed a protocol for a bank loan of about \$8,000 yen (£1,900m) to finance exports of large diameter steel pipe to the Soviet Union.

An official at the semi-governmental bank said the loan would run for longer than five years, and would carry an interest rate of about 8 per cent.

That interest rate is below the current guidelines of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development which set for Japan to charge a minimum interest rate of 9.25 per cent on all export credits.

The Export-Import Bank official defended the 8 per cent interest charge, however, saying that it was in line with previous OECD guidelines. He noted that the negotiations over the steel pipe export credits began before the new guidelines took effect Nov 16, and said that the old guidelines applied.

Mine reopens

□ The Ranger Mine, Australia's largest uranium oxide producer, is back in full production after resolving a problem concerning exposure of radioactive waste. The mine was shut down by the Northern Territory Government last week.

China's oil denial

□ Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese premier, has denied that China's oil output is steadily decreasing and that it will soon become a net importer of crude. He told the opening session of the National People's Congress: "I can assure you that this will not happen."

Index unchanged

□ Japan's seasonally adjusted wholesale price index in the second 10 days of November stood at 135.5 (base 1975), unchanged from the preceding 10 days when it fell 0.1 per cent.

Exports increase

□ Dutch exports showed a small increase in the third quarter compared with a year earlier while imports registered a decline, leading to an improvement in the Netherlands' foreign trade account.

Oil flow confirmed

□ Hudbay Oil (Malacca Straits), wholly-owned subsidiary of Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas, said three successful delineation wells in its offshore Malacca Straits area have been tested with a total combined flow rate along with the discovery well of 35,000 barrels per day.

Budget forecast

□ China expects to reduce its budget deficit this year to 2,700m yuan (about \$812m) from 12,700m yuan last year.

Soviet oil helps

□ Mr Prakash Chand Sethi, India's petroleum minister, said he signed a protocol with his Soviet counterpart Nikolai Nikolskiy under which the Soviet Union will provide technical help for seismic surveys, drilling and recovery.

Japan's surplus

□ Japan's current account has swung to a preliminary surplus of \$1,778m in October from a deficit of \$73m a year earlier.

Oil rig deal

□ China has signed a joint venture contract with Union Industrielle D'entreprise, a French marine-engineering company, to build oil production platforms and rigs in China. The venture is the first of its kind in China.

Italian deficit

□ Italy's trade deficit in October narrowed sharply to Lira 410,000 (£17m) from Lira 2,150,000m the previous month and from Lira 2,400,000m in October 1980. The October deficit was the lowest registered in 2 years.

First National Securities

Base rate

First National Securities Limited announces that

with effect from

1st December 1981 its

base rate for lending

will be reduced to

17%.

First National Securities Ltd, First National House, College Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 1FB. Telephone: 01-661 1313.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Trafalgar prepares to change course

Trafalgar House has for some time made no secret of the fact that its love affair with publishing in general and newspapers in particular was souring. News has now filtered out that the group is rather closer to biting the bullet than had been thought given the way Lord Matthews, deputy chairman, has personally pinned his flag to Express Newspapers.

What is clear at this stage is that Trafalgar has found the problems of Fleet Street too intractable to justify the amount of management time it has had to spend in the last four years. But it is also saying something about the philosophy of Trafalgar itself. The group's past success has been based on its ability to do the unconventional. Trollope & Colls, Cunard, The Ritz, never quite dovetailed with its property dealing roots. Every few years Trafalgar has to do something equally unconventional to keep up the momentum. After the failure to build on newspapers, Trafalgar is fast approaching the stage when another quantum leap is needed and indeed Mr Nigel Brookes, the chairman, has been hinting over the past year that he is itching for another 1½p to 97p, yesterday, shows the stockmarket believes that Trafalgar is worth more without its publishing interests than with, and with money in its pocket from the sale of its newspaper and publishing division to boot, there is the muscle for a sizeable acquisition financed by paper and cash or a combination of the two.

At the moment the demerger proposals that seem to be gaining credence beg enough questions to suggest that all this may be no more than a stratagem to get a better price out of Associated Newspapers when it tries to get agreement from them to how the middle and lower end of newspaper market should be shared. Certainly Trafalgar has now hung up for sale sign and if it can either succeed with its demerger plans and get the stockmarket to put a value on these interests, or perhaps draw out an offer elsewhere, it will be stronger bargaining position with Associated, which is now in a better shape than when the deal over the *Evening Standard* was done.

Without the property which provided Trafalgar with a fall-safe in the original deal with Beaverbrook, it is anyone's guess as to what the newspaper and the publishing side is worth. Most analysts would not quibble with trading profits this year of up to £8m, but having made more than £6m in the first half this implies a sharp second-half downturn. Moreover, with newspaper prices spiralling — the increase since starting started to fall has added perhaps £12m to Trafalgar's costs — and advertising showing little improvement, things will get worse next year — and meanwhile, next May's Sunday launch by Associated threatens to cut the ground from under the profitable *Sunday Express*. All the same Trafalgar should be able to garner enough to cover the £15m cost of *Express* newspapers and the £23m it paid for Morgan Grampian if the property profit on the *Standard* site is also taken into account. Trafalgar is a company that likes to use other people's tax losses not its own.

Commodities Will intervention collapse

Current efforts to support prices in the cocoa and tin markets, the one so far rather unsuccessful and the other so far tumultuously successful, only serve to highlight the parlous condition in which commodity markets generally find themselves. It may be melodramatic to see low, stagnant and falling material prices — a trend from which not even oil is exempt — as the harbinger of a slump. But it is certainly true that the depressed state of world trade, high interest rates and continuing overproduction of many commodities have forced most raw materials to their lowest prices in real terms for a generation.

The main victims, of course, are primary producers, among whom, it should be observed, are developed as well as underdeveloped nations. The

United States and the Soviet Union are the world's biggest producers of a wide range of commodities. American mining companies suffering from low base metal prices are prey to takeovers and mergers.

There is much that is just and equitable about commodity agreements. But the practice has never matched the promise. A summer and an autumn, which have seen the price of every commodity quoted in London except tin fall, have also prompted very different reactions. The heavy support given to tin, allegedly by producers led by Malaysia, first by purchasing forward contracts and in the recent days by accepting spot metal, is but the most aggressive manifestation of producer action. The cocoa producers — rather than introduce export quotas or attempt to curtail overproduction — are seeking more funds for their buffer stock.

But in both cases the producers are effectively shifting the battleground from the negotiating table to the marketplace, the negotiations were intended to tame. This can only make them more instead of less vulnerable to market movements. It is estimated, for example, that the International Cocoa Organization needs \$400m to buy enough cocoa, a sum on which it may be hard to pay the interest.

The tin producers, moreover, are playing a much more dangerous game. Nobody has ever gone against the market so extensively and escaped unscathed. True, they can control production better than the coffee producers whose Pan Cafe organization collapsed ignominiously last year. Rising tin prices also mean rising tax revenues from the Malaysian mines to the government with which to finance market intervention. Nevertheless, establishing a large holding of spot tin is perilous, especially when the United States General Services Administration is committed to running down its stockpile. Sooner or later someone will have the wit and courage to go against the buying and so prick the bubble. If tin should plummet the £2,000 a tonne some think possible, the tragedy may engulf many other markets and primary producers.

British Telecom Problems with Buzby bonds

British Telecom still appears to be faced with a considerable struggle if it is to get its "Buzby bonds" to fly. Despite its efforts, together with those of its banking advisers S. G. Warburg and strong support from the Department of Industry, the plan for the bonds has yet to satisfy the Treasury.

It has, of course, taken a long time to get the Treasury to concede the principal of raising funds direct from the private sector (not to mention the relaxation of the external financing limit that looks to be implicit). But now that the Treasury has conceded the principal, BT may well wonder whether its apparent victory is to much avail given the conditions attached to a bond issue.

There would seem to be two main conditions. Number one is that money should not be raised in a way that would constitute unfair competition with the private sector. Number two is that the issue should be constructed to give Telecom an incentive to cut its costs to compensate for the higher cost it will have to pay for direct market borrowing relative to straight borrowing from central government.

At the moment it looks as if the Treasury sees Warburg's scheme as being too generous, allegedly offering a considerably higher return than that available on gilts if all goes well at Telecom over the long term. Whether Warburg feels it can sell something to the market on less generous terms remains to be seen. The whole idea of mixed financing in the case of United Kingdom public corporations has many messy and unsatisfactory aspects, but it would be a pity at the end of the day if Telecom is not allowed to have the courage of its convictions and at least experiment.

One of Britain's clearing banks is about to introduce a current account offering a substantial interest rate.

The Co-operative Bank, which is a subsidiary of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, is admitting nothing in Public. But it is understood that its customers will be able to choose, from early in the new year, between two kinds of current account.

They will either settle for the existing system, under which individuals maintaining their account in credit — no matter how small the credit — pay no charges, or they can go for the interest-bearing account. With this they will be provided with an attractive return on the money left in their account, but will have to pay charges when using services like cheques and bankers' orders.

The move is likely to create excitement among other clearing banks. They are often criticised, particularly when rates are high, for charging for current account services on the one hand, yet benefiting from interest-free current account balances on the other.

No amount of careful explanation of their "free banking" concessions (transactions are "free" provided a minimum or average balance is left in the account) has served to ease the public's reaction on this point. Their advantage, when interest rates are high, from the use of interest-free current account balances has only recently been backfired by the imposition by the government of a new "windfall" profits tax. The government says that it was a one-off levy but the bankers are taking that promise with a large pinch of salt.

So the idea that the banks should pay interest on current accounts has attractions to bankers, as well as the public. It would silence one line of consumer complaint, and it would eliminate some of the froth from profits at times of high interest rates.

It would also mean that bank charges would rise, but that would not be unwelcome to the bankers. Their cost structure is such that most are vulnerable to any fall in the rates at which they can lend on their interest-free current account balances. If charges did go up to compensate for the payment of interest on such balance, it would eliminate some of the troughs, as well as the peaks, in profits.

Barclays chairman, Mr. Deryk Vandaele, recently told an international conference of bankers that some banks might choose to bear the costs of paying interest on current accounts in the interest of improving the rate of interest on their cyclical fall in profits when interest rates fell, and avoid damage to their public image in not appearing to make profits in hard times.

But paying interest in one thing: paying a substantial rate of interest is another. At the moment the clearing banks believe it costs them about 9-10 per cent to service current accounts — covering the cost of money handling, money transmission, counter services and so on.

Co-op sets a poser for the 'big four'

By implication they could not afford to pay much more than 3 or 4 per cent on current accounts, even at present interest rates. But the indications are that the Co-op Bank may pay twice that. If the clearing banks were to pay such a rate and maintain their profits, they would have to bump up their charges substantially.

But as Mr Bander Weyer pointed out in his recent speech, the chances are that competition would prevent them from doing that.

The Co-op Bank is in a position to innovate, at charges similar to those of the big four — Barclays, National Westminster, Midland and Lloyd — only because, by one of those happy accidents of fortune, its cost structure is completely different.

The Co-op Bank has never had the strong bank branch network which has, in the past, been the backbone of the big four, and now — because of rising costs — has become their bane.

But it has almost 1,000 so-called "Handybanks", at which banking business can be transacted. In Co-op Stores, and a further 3,500-odd cheque cashing points in similar locations.

It also has a highly automated, highly centralised customer service operation at Skelmersdale, through which all individual banking transactions are routed.

The net result is that it is in a position to offer its services at low cost — a cost almost certainly lower than the other banks can hope to achieve for all their expenditure on automatic teller machines and other electronic wonders.

So will they try to compete at all? They must. With more than two million account holders the Co-op Bank is not a competitor to be derided and this service is likely to appeal, not only to existing customers, but also to the "great unbanked" — the 10 per cent of the British adult population which does not have a bank account.

It is an appeal which must threaten the building societies too.



The Co-op's lack of branches is proving a bonus.

Washington

From the start President Reagan's budget policy has been in danger of colliding with the Federal Reserve Board's commitment to tight money.

With budget director Mr. David Stockman's influence on overall economic policy likely to be reduced, such collision has become a virtual certainty.

Mr. Reagan promised to cut government borrowing, but tax and spending measures which he has proposed imply, on the contrary, a big increase in federal borrowing, deficit up until 1984. The President has already been forced to retreat from his promise to balance the budget in 1984.

Outside forecasts show the deficit soaring to between \$80,000m and \$100,000m in 1984, and rising still in 1985 and 1986.

Mr. Reagan's dramatic gesture of closing down the government for one day last week was aimed at winning extra spending cuts of a mere \$2,000m.

Even if he wins this battle, his economic programme will swing towards expansion in the middle of next year, when the next round of big income tax cuts comes into effect. Meanwhile money policy is set to tighten. The likely result of such conflicting policies is a renewed sharp rise in interest rates next year when America begins to pull out of economic recession.

Mr. Stockman has seen a clash coming for months. Within the Administration, the argument is over the efficacy of the "supply side" policies which will lead him to blame them if things go wrong next year.

They think there is considerable risk that interest rates will rise with any sign of life in the economy and that such a rise could choke off, or at least slow down, recovery.

This is much more likely to happen, a senior official claimed recently, if the Federal Government's borrowing needs are rising next year at the same time as private sector credit demand revives. If next year's budget is less expansionary, the recovery may be slower, but it would be less likely to founder on an increase in interest rates, he argued.

Federal Reserve chairman Mr. Paul Volcker has called repeatedly for strong action

worries would open the fiscal policy debate, encourage the Administration to retreat from its earlier over-optimistic projections for government borrowing, and push it towards new deficit-reducing measures. This in turn would relieve them of pressure to loosen monetary policy.

But whereas his message used to be directed at Congress, Mr. Volcker is thought to be more concerned about convincing the Administration, and in particular the President, of the importance of reducing government borrowing.

He and other economists agree that without new budget measures, which would almost certainly have to include tax increases, the underlying deficit will rise next fiscal year and in 1984.

However, the President apparently still hopes his income tax cuts, the first phase of which became effective in October, will so stimulate the economy as to almost pay for themselves.

Furthermore, Mr. Reagan argues, next year he will propose further domestic spending cuts of such magnitude that if Congress will only enact them, financial markets will at last be convinced that the budget is on the way to balance. This conviction will keep interest rates falling even as the economy picks up.

There are two major flaws in Mr. Reagan's argument. First, he suggests that while tax cuts can stimulate the economy, spending cuts do not affect it. Reducing government spending will cut the budget deficit but it will not, according to the President, slow down the economy.

This is wrong. To the extent that Mr. Reagan succeeds in holding down government spending and enforcing a more restrictive budget, he will be inhibiting the economic recovery.

The second flaw is that Mr. Reagan supposes that with

supply side magic his tax cuts can stimulate the economy at the same time as the Federal Reserve's tight money policy is bringing down inflation.

However, the Federal Reserve's credit squeeze is aimed at fighting inflation by limiting economic growth. It restricts the growth in total nominal gross national product, hoping this will result in reduced inflation. But in his version of the trick is accomplished by holding to a more deflationary budget policy, which allows lower interest rates for the same amount of money growth.

In either case, whether through supply side tax cuts or apparently more traditional balancing, there is assumed to be a painless road to non-inflationary growth, which eschews incomes' policy or any other direct government involvement in wage and price setting.

Mr. Volcker probably knows better. Federal Reserve economic forecasts for next year are considerably more pessimistic than those so far published by the Administration, although the President's chief economic adviser, Mr. Murray Weidenbaum, has given a gloomier revised forecast.

This still assumes a strong pick-up in the economy in the second half of next year, with real growth then running at an annual rate of 5 per cent or more.

If the President finds this pre-election boom is in danger of being stalled by the monetary brakes applied by the Fed, he may well decide he would rather sacrifice

tight money than growth. But he cannot control the Federal Reserve. Some people believe that the more he tries to lean on Mr. Volcker, the more determined the Fed chairman will be.

Mr. Reagan will undoubtedly be widely criticised here if and when he starts to push for easier money. This would be seen as a return to the bad old days. But there is a strong case for arguing that Fed policy is already too tight, and that further progress in slowing money growth would be a bad thing.

Although there is confusion in America as to Britain about which measure of money is the most useful, and whether indeed any can be relied on, there is little doubt that the Federal Reserve has succeeded in holding money and credit very tight this year.

A senior Federal Reserve official commented a few days ago that the economy shows clear signs of being "starved of cash".

This shortage has brought on a recession which threatens to send unemployment back to its postwar peak of 9 per cent of the work force. It has already held the jobless rate at historically high levels for much more than a year, real interest rates are still extraordinarily high despite rising unemployment.

Meanwhile the underlying rate of inflation — which has been close to 10 per cent — has slipped slightly to 8 or 9 per cent. Money growth on the narrowest measure is targeted to grow by only between 2½ and 5½ per cent next year.

The squeeze is tight. Mr. Volcker can probably keep it that way next year, but in 1983 Mr. Reagan will have an opportunity to affect money policy which not every President can rely on. Mr. Volcker's term as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board expires in January of that year, and the President nominates his successor.

Reagan on collision course with the Fed

Carriage trade

Less than a month from today kids everywhere will be unwrapping new toy train sets, given by doting dads ready to relive their own childhood. For upwards of £600, father can buy the real thing.

A surprising number of individuals is apparently buying second hand British Rail coaches, doing them up as a hobby and then leasing them to private railways. It seems rather like playing trains on a grown-up scale.

For example, at Peak Rail, a private railway reviving the former British Rail line from Burton to Matlock in Derbyshire, two groups of individuals have each bought an old coach which they are restoring and the railway will run them once it starts operating in a couple of years.

Restoring coaches is "quite a hobby" among preservationists, according to Steve Broadbent, a Peak Rail director, in the same way that "some people will do up an old MG car for fun and then run it about on the roads".

British Rail says it gets about a letter a week from individuals wanting to buy its redundant rolling stock. It sells off between 2,000 and 3,000 coaches a year which it does not want, and as many as 100 of them find their way to preservationists, estimates John Fox of British Rail's Derby office.

Second hand rolling stock brings in about £25m a year to British Rail, most of it from scrap merchants. Unwanted coaches, locos and wagons are sold off by tender, but Fox says British Rail treats preservationists as kindly as it can, although it has abandoned its formal system of giving them first pick after the National Railway Museum in York.

Fox also says he prefers dealing with officials from preservation societies, rather than individuals, but those with an itch to play grown up trains will find coaches costing between £600 and £1500.

There is life after British Rail: locomotive No 73027 (4-6-0) of the Bluebell Railway in Sussex

However, it is the engines that are the expensive bit. There is a lot of scrap in a loco, and if it is from a class that is still running, it will have a spare value as well. You could not buy much more than a middle-sized engine for £35,000 and even a little shunter costs upwards of £14,000.

But at least they will be "in working order." Old coaches are sold off in "a state you would not want to ride in," says Fox.

Business Diary: If it's Monday, it must be London

Twice John V Lindsay paused yesterday from describing the charms of New York for the British investor to ask an aside what day it was.

Lindsay (the "V" stands for Vliet, his mother's maiden name), first hesitated to ask Carlos Basualda, "What day is it today?" Minutes later he again asked Basualda, the London representative of the New York Chamber of Commerce: "Is today Monday?"

Sounding like an American package tourist doing "very" in two weeks is not quite the style one somehow expects from the urbane ex-mayor of New York, but then he had done the world in four weeks.

Today (Tuesday, if you're reading this, Mr. Mayor) Lindsay returns home after visiting Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Egypt, France — and London.

He's campaigning not for himself but for his city, as the holder of a new honorary post, conferred on him by Mayor Koch, that of international trade commissioner — as well as doing some business for his law firm.

Lindsay told me: "I'm not running for anything. I don't wish to run for anything and will not run for anything."

London, he went on, should not be afraid of New York banking's going offshore this week. The Euro-dollar market was growing so fast that NY's gain would not be London's loss.

Speaking of New York's "image problems", he said one NY less had turned out to be a NY gain.

"When Johnny Carson was living in New York and operating out of New York", said Lindsay, himself a television star now, "I was mayor and I used to get very, very irritated at Johnny because all his programmes were always teasing New York City and knocking it about and was really embarrassing the case. Now he's in California, he's doing the same thing to Los Angeles."

Homebound bound: John Lindsay in London yesterday.

The Antique Dealer & COLLECTORS GUIDE

DECEMBER ISSUE

Christmas presents • English tin-glazed earthenware • Animals in landscape • The Inquest art of Japan • Japanese arms & armour • The Gossage exhibition

Britain's Leading Antiques Magazine £1.10 at Newsagents now.

or from City Magazines (77), Park House, 165-177 The Broadway, Wembley, London, SW19. 01-543 2133

Ancon Insurance Company (U.K.) Limited

Increase of Capital

The Board of Directors of Ancon Insurance Company (U.K.) Ltd. are pleased to announce that, with effect from 1st January 1982, the paid-up capital of the Company will be increased by an additional £2,000,000. Accordingly from 1st January 1982 the authorised, issued and paid-up capital of Ancon Insurance Company (U.K.) Ltd. will be £5,000,000.

Ross Davies

O'Neill puts his leg trouble behind him and chances his arm again

To-Agori-Mou 'marketed' in US

North. This year she won the Nassau Stakes at Goodwood and the 1,000 Guineaes Trial at Salisbury. She was also runner-up in the 1,000 Guineaes. Another three-year-old fully destined to make a name for herself in the St. Leger, was the 1905 yearling, who was bought for the guineas by James Wigan on behalf of an American syndicate headed by the late Mr. J. W. Elliott, who will be remembered as the breeder of Mrs Penny.

Regent Hovers, a stable companion of Skybolt, did not show herself in the same way at 70,000 guineas, considering that she is a half-sister to the champion, and that she was a filly. Eileague, and bearing in mind the fact that her dam, Haridra, went for 500,000 Irish guineas for the same age, she was a bargain.

It was not a particularly strong catalogue overall, but by no means large the trade was excep-

Horses talk for Lady Tavistock

IN Davenport 4-8-10... 1 West (25-7) 1
Constitution Hill... 1 Webb (3-2) 2
Tulsa Road... 3 Smith-Eccles (5-7) 3

TOTAL: Mrs. M.L.34; Plaza, 424; 25p. 28p.
66p. Dues P: \$10.00. CSP: \$11.71. Trncst:
29p.14. S. Holland at Strawberry, 11. 6t.
Pilotte Fanci 3-4 for Chaparral (25-1) 4th. 18
res.

2.15 Long John. 2.45

Legal appointments

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR-LITIGATION

East Anglia

We are a large progressive insurance group looking for a dynamic, recently admitted solicitor to specialise in litigation work in the Solicitors' Department at our Head Office in Norwich. Preferably, candidates should not exceed age 27. Salary will be commensurate with experience and proven ability and there are many attractive fringe benefits. Please write for an application form, giving brief details of your academic and career background to: P. L. Lindsey, Head Office Recruiting Officer, Norwich Union Insurance Group, Surrey Street, Norwich NR1 3NG.



Contracts Lawyer

LONDON c. £13,200

British Gas requires the services of a Lawyer at its Headquarters at Rivermill. The successful applicant will be a solicitor or barrister with a minimum of 5 years practical experience and will be expected to advise on a wide variety of commercial contracts.

He or she will join a small and relatively young team and will be capable of liaising with other departments of the Corporation and handling legal affairs without direct supervision. Starting salary will be circa £13,200 dependent on experience and qualifications, plus the normal benefits associated with a large progressive organisation.

Please write giving full details of age, qualifications, experience and current salary, quoting reference CH/201801/T, to the Assistant Personnel Manager [H.G.], British Gas, 59 Bryanston Street, London W1A 2AZ.

BRITISH GAS

LEICESTER CITY COUNCIL

CITY ATTORNEY

£20,552 — £21,994

As the principal legal adviser to a progressive and active authority—among the largest of its kind in the country—you would head a busy department also incorporating Environmental Health Services.

You must be a Solicitor of at least 10 years' standing, have substantial local government experience, a minimum of 5 years as a senior manager, and proven managerial and legal skills of a high order.

As part of the City Council's Equal Opportunity Policy, applications are invited from people regardless of marital status, race, sex or disability. Application forms (returnable by December 30th) and further details from the Director of Personnel and Management Services, Leicester City Council, New Walk Centre, Welford Place, Leicester, LE1 5ZG. Telephone Leicester (0533) 549922, Ext. 7084.



Competition Lawyers

We are looking for solicitors wishing to specialise in all aspects of the law affecting competition and regulation of trade in the U.K. and the EEC. This is an expanding area of increasing importance in our practice in London and Brussels and we wish to strengthen our team that handles a wide range of interesting and demanding matters.

Candidates must have good academic qualifications (preferably including either U.K. or EEC Competition Law). Practical experience of this type of work is desirable although interest and enthusiasm for it are more important. Energy and initiative are essential.

The posts might suit members of the Bar who are able to regularly without serving Articles.

Write to: M.B. Mansfield, Lovell, White & King, 21 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 2DY, enclosing full particulars.

LOVELL WHITE & KING

Secretary's Department

Articled Clerk

The successful applicant will have the opportunity to take articles in a busy office and will have passed at least five heads under Part II.

Salary: £5,652 - £7,137 p.a. Application forms and further particulars from City Personnel Officer, Council House, Derby, Telephone Derby 31111 Extension 2144.

This Council operates an Equal Opportunity Employment policy.

Derby City Council

LEGAL ADVISER

Belgian expanding company, looking for a legal adviser for its London branch. Law degree or similar background, same experience in building contracts is required.

Please apply enclosing CV to:

INTERENTREPRISES, Avenue Bois Du Danneux, 23 1150, Brussels.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR NORFOLK

Solicitors with four offices in Norfolk are seeking an assistant solicitor with litigation experience. We offer a substantial salary, a car, and the opportunity of working in a congenial environment with definite partnership prospects in a progressive and expanding firm.

Write with C.V. to: MARTIN MEARS & CO., GREAT YARMOUTH, NORFOLK.

SOLICITORS Litigation Assistant. £10,000-£12,000 net. Prefer local five years' exp. Civil law. Holborn firm. 505, 25-27, Central Agency.

Salerooms and Antiques

Sotheby's

FOUNDED 1744

New Bond Street

Sotheby's Park Lane & Co., 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA
Tel: (01) 493 8080

Tuesday 1st December at 10.30 am
FINE CHINESE EXPORT PORCELAIN
Cat. (101 illus.) £5.50

Wednesday 2nd December at 11 am
IMPORTANT IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN
PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE Cat. (88 illus.) £10

Wednesday 2nd December at approximately 2.15 pm
IMPORTANT IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN
DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS
Cat. (188 illus.) £3.50

Thursday 3rd December at 11 am
MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY ART
Cat. (145 illus.) £10

Thursday 3rd December at 2.30 pm
IMPRESSONIST AND MODERN PAINTINGS
AND SCULPTURE Cat. (138 illus.) £5

Friday 4th December at 11 am and 2.30 pm
IMPORTANT 18th AND 19th CENTURY
PRINTS Cat. (238 illus.) £8.50

Monday 7th December at 11 am
GOLD BOXES, OBJECTS OF VERTU AND
EUROPEAN SILVER Cat. (59 illus.) £4

Monday 7th December at 2.30 pm
THE KRUG COLLECTION OF GLASS PART II
Cat. (189 illus.) £2

Tuesday 8th December at 11 am
IMPORTANT CONTEMPORARY POTTERY
Cat. (85 illus.) £5

Bloomfield Place
Sotheby's Park Lane & Co., Bloomfield Place,
New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA
Tel: (01) 493 8080

Thursday 3rd December at 10.30 am
ANCIENT COINS IN GOLD, SILVER AND
BRONZE Cat. (47 illus.) £5

Monday 7th December at 2.30 pm
FINE LOANS Cat. (71 illus.) £4.50

Catalogues may be purchased at our salerooms or by post from the Catalogue Department, Sotheby's, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0AL. Tel: (01) 583 1234/5. Ext. 10.

Other salerooms and offices: Botolph Claydon (0202) 29425/6; Cambridge (0223) 67624/5; Cheltenham (0242) 51050/1; Edinburgh (031) 226 721; Glasgow (041) 221 4817; Harrogate (0423) 50146/6; Jersey (0534) 43268; Stane Droghda 24401; Tisbury (0823) 89441

Conduit Street

Sotheby's Park Lane & Co., 26 Conduit
Street, London W1R 9TB Tel: (01) 493 8080

Thursday 3rd December at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
PAINTINGS, PRINTS, WATERCOLOURS AND
DRAWINGS Cat. 19

Belgravia
Sotheby's Belgravia, 19 Motcomb Street,
London SW1X 8LB Tel: (01) 235 4311

Tuesday 1st December at 11 am
VICTORIAN DRAWINGS AND
WATERCOLOURS Cat. (187 illus.) £2.50

Wednesday 2nd December at 11 am
ENGLISH FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART
Cat. (53 illus.) £1.25

Thursday 3rd December at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
ORIENTAL IVORIES, CERAMICS, WORKS OF
ART AND FURNITURE Cat. (159 illus.) £3

Friday 4th December at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
TINPLATE AND ENGINEERED
LOCOMOTIVES, ROLLING STOCK,
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,
RAILWAY AND LOCOMOTIVE NAME AND
NUMBER PLATES AND MANY OTHER
CAST-IRON AND BRASS NOTICES AND
SIGNS Cat. (55 illus.) £1

Pulborough, West Sussex
Sotheby's in Sussex Tel: (07982) 3831

This week, Wednesday and Friday
CERAMICS AND GLASS, WINE
Tel: (07982) 3831

Tuesday 8th December at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
18th AND 19th CENTURY FURNITURE,
BRONZES, WORKS OF ART, CLOCKS AND
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS
Wednesday 9th December at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
SILVER AND JEWELLERY
Cat. £2

Chester, Cheshire

Sotheby's Chester Tel: (0244) 315531
This week, Tuesday and Thursday
SILVER, JEWELLERY AND PICTURES

Wednesday 3rd December at 11 am and 2.30 pm
as Duke Street
PRINTED BOOKS Cat. £1.20

Thursday 10th December at 11 am and 2.30 pm
EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL CERAMICS,
GLASS AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £1.50

Torquay, Devon
Sotheby's Torquay Tel: (0803) 26277

Tuesday 8th December at 10.30 am
18th, 19th AND 20th CENTURY BRITISH AND
CONTINENTAL PICTURES,
WATERCOLOURS, DRAWINGS,
MINIATURES AND PRINTS Cat. £3

Amsterdam
Sotheby's Mak van Wuy B.V.,
102 Rokin, 1012 KZ Amsterdam
Tel: (20) 246215/6

Monday 7th December at 2 pm
ANTIQUES AND MAPS Cat. £4.20

Monday 7th December at 7.30 pm
MODERN PAINTINGS Cat. £2.20

Tuesday 8th December at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
MODERN GRAPHICS Cat. £2.20

Monaco
P.O. Box 45, Sporting d'Hiver, Place du Casino,
Monte Carlo 1 (95) 30 88 80

par le Ministère de M. M. Th. Ducum-Marguer, Huisier à
Monaco, in association with the Société des Bains de Mer

Monday 7th December at 4 pm and 9.30 pm
ART NOUVEAU AND ART DECO Cat. £5

Catalogues may be purchased at our salerooms or by post from the Catalogue Department, Sotheby's, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0AL. Tel: (01) 583 1234/5. Ext. 10.

Legal appointments

Young Solicitors

Corporate Tax

City

Freshfields wish to recruit young solicitors who have recently qualified, or who are shortly to qualify, for its lively and fast growing Tax Department.

The work, which is mainly in the field of corporate taxation, is varied, demanding and of high quality. There are opportunities for travel abroad.

We are looking for candidates with a high level of academic attainment, the ability to get on with people and a good sense of humour. Career prospects and terms and conditions of employment are excellent. Applicants should write, in complete confidence, quoting Ref. TYD to:

Mr David Rance, Freshfields, Grindall House, 25 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7LH.

BRISTOL

YOUNG BUSY PRACTICE SHORTLY MOVING TO NEW OFFICES HAS TWO VACANCIES FOR ASSISTANT SOLICITORS.

1. COMMERCIAL SOLICITOR to work with partners responsible for company law and office, which handles a wide range of legal and tax problems. It is looking for the following:

(1) SOLICITOR, with at least three years post qualification experience in this field and a good academic background, to look after existing clients as well as introducing new ones. There would be a substantial salary and early partnership prospects for the right person.

(2) ASSISTANT, admitted or unadmitted, with second experience in this field, being able to administer family trusts and probates largely unaided. The person would be directly responsible to the Head of Department.

Apply in writing, with full C.V. to: Mr R. A. Crossman, Crossman, Block & Keith, Imperial Life House, Cross Lane, Guildford, Surrey, GU1 1TG.

CROSSMAN, BLOCK & KEITH

TRUST/PROBATE/TAX

CROSSMAN, BLOCK & KEITH is expanding its Private Client Department and office, which handles a wide range of legal and tax problems. It is looking for the following:

(1) SOLICITOR, with at least three years post qualification experience in this field and a good academic background, to look after existing clients as well as introducing new ones. There would be a substantial salary and early partnership prospects for the right person.

(2) ASSISTANT, admitted or unadmitted, with second experience in this field, being able to administer family trusts and probates largely unaided. The person would be directly responsible to the Head of Department.

Apply in writing, with full C.V. to: Mr R. A. Crossman, Crossman, Block & Keith, Imperial Life House, Cross Lane, Guildford, Surrey, GU1 1TG.

CROSSMAN, BLOCK & KEITH

Legal Adviser

c.£15,000 plus car - London

Graduate solicitor with experience of company and commercial law gained in large City office. Age about 30, male or female. Responsibility for domestic legal matters and for co-ordinating external advice. Opportunity for broad commercial involvement. Exceptional career prospects with major Group. Apply with short career history, quoting 88/81 to:

Simpson Crowden

Third Floor, Market Chambers, Shelton Square, Coventry. Telephone 0203-23143/4

NORTH WEST KENT

Experienced assistant solicitor required for matrimonial general litigation and advocacy. Salary by arrangement.

460 8951

Ref. MTW

STROOD, KENT

SOLICITOR

With good all round experience for expanding practice. Immediate opportunity for a solicitor with a good academic background to work with a busy and successful firm. Salary by arrangement.

Apply to Mr R. F. Chubb, Whyte and Chubb, 55 Dunelm Road, Gillingham, Kent.

Norwich qualified solicitor with good City articles and experience required for a busy firm. Part time work in Kent. Salary by arrangement.

Phillips

Tuesday, 1 December, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OBJECTS

Tuesday, 1 December, 1.30 p.m.
ANTIQUES AND MODERN JEWELLERY

Wednesday, 2 December, 11 a.m.
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL CERAMICS
AND GLASS

Wednesday, 2 December, 12 noon
DOLLS AND DOLL'S HOUSES

Viewing day prior 9 a.m.-4.30 p.m. and morning of sale until 11 a.m.

Illustrated Catalogue £1 by post

Thursday, 3 December, 10 a.m.

FINE FURS

Viewing Tuesday 10 a.m.-7 p.m., Wednesday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

Thursday, 3 December, 11 a.m.

POSTAGE STAMPS: SPECIALISED CHAN-
NEL ISLANDS

Friday, 4 December, 11 a.m.

SILVER AND ELITE

Illustrated Catalogue 75p by post

Monday, 7 December, 11 a.m.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OBJECTS

Tuesday, 8 December, 11 a.m.

FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS

Viewing Thursday 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Friday 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Saturday 9 a.m.-12 noon, Monday 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Illustrated Catalogue £5 by post

Tuesday, 8 December, 12 noon

ETHNOGRAPHICAL ITEMS AND ANTIQUITIES

Illustrated Catalogue £1 by post

Wednesday, 9 December, 11 a.m.

GOOD CHINESE AND JAPANESE CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART

Illustrated Catalogue £2.25 by post

Wednesday, 9 December, 12 noon

ART NOUVEAU, DECORATIVE ARTS AND STUDIO CERAMICS

Illustrated Catalogue £1 by post

Wednesday, 9 December, 12 noon

RAILWAYS AND RAILWAYANA

Viewing day prior 9 a.m.-4.30 p.m. and morning of sale until 11 a.m.

Illustrated Catalogue £1 by post

Catalogues 50p by post and viewing 2 days prior unless otherwise stated.

7 Bloomsbury Street, New Bond Street, London, W1A 2AA. Telephone: 01-493 6982

Members of the Society of Fine Art Auctioneers

MAJOR AUCTION

EASTERN RUGS & TEXTILES

SAT. 5th DECEMBER

at 11.30 am

View from 9 am day of sale

HYDE PARK HOTEL

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, SW1

Unusually large collection of

carpets, rugs, tapestries, etc.

including a large collection of

oriental rugs, etc.

Good prices at 11.30 am

and onwards

9 am to 5 pm, 10 am to 4 pm

11.30 am to 1.30 pm

1.30 pm to 3.30 pm

3.30 pm to 5.30 pm

5.30 pm to 7.30 pm

7.30 pm to 9.30 pm

9.30 pm to 11.30 pm

11.30 pm to 1.30 am

1.30 am to 3.30 am

3.30 am to 5.30 am

5.30 am to 7.30 am

7.30 am to 9.30 am

9.30 am to 11.30 am

11.30 am to 1.30 pm

1.30 pm to 3.30 pm

3.30 pm to 5.30 pm

5.30 pm to 7.30 pm

7.30 pm to 9.30 pm

9.30 pm to 11.30 pm

11.30 pm to 1.30 am



8 King Street, St James's
London SW1Y 6QT. Tel: 01-839 9060
Telex 916429 Telegrams CHRISTIART
London SW1

Today, Tuesday, 1 December at 11 a.m.

IMPORTANT OLD MASTER PRINTS. Catalogue £3.50.

Tuesday, 1 December at 11 a.m.

IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND SCULPTURE. Catalogue £5.

Tuesday, 1 December at 2.15 p.m.

IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS. Catalogue £8.50.

Tuesday, 1 December at 3.45 p.m.

CONTEMPORARY ART. Catalogue £5.

Wednesday, 2 December at 11 a.m.

IMPORTANT ENGLISH SILVER. Catalogue £3.50.

Wednesday, 2 December at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

IMPORTANT MODERN PRINTS AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS. Catalogue £5.50.

Thursday, 3 December at 11 a.m.

IMPORTANT FRENCH FURNITURE AND OBJECTS OF ART. Catalogue £4.50.

Thursday, 3 December at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

FINEST AND RAREST WINES AND COLLECTORS' FINE. Catalogue £1.25.

Friday, 4 December at 11 a.m.

ENGLISH, FOREIGN AND ANCIENT COINS, MEDALLIONS. Catalogue 95p.

Monday, 7 December at 11 a.m.

CHINESE CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART. Catalogue £1.

Albuquerque	12:38	East Atlantic	12:11	Peking		Vancouver	1:51
Boston Aires	19:66	Edmonton	15:59	Prague	c 3:37	Vancouver	1:37
Calcutta		Los Angeles	10:50	Rangoon	c 4:39	Vladivostok	1:6-43
Cheng Yuen		Los Angeles	14:57	Reykjavik	1:19:66	Warsaw	38 0:32
Chongchuan	18:64	Luxembourg	0:32	Riyadh	22:12	Washington	9:48
Chongchuan	2:14	Madrid	17:84				